

England's Triumph :

O R,

SPANISH Cowardice expos'd.

BEING A

COMPLEAT HISTORY

Of the Many

SIGNAL VICTORIES

Gain'd by the

ROYAL NAVY *and* MERCHANTS SHIPS
of GREAT BRITAIN,

For the Term of Four Hundred Years past,
over the insulting and haughty *Spaniards*.

Wherein is particularly related

A true and genuine ACCOUNT of all the
Expeditions, Voyages, Adventures, &c.
of all the *British* Admirals from the Time
above-mention'd, whose Successes have al-
ready filled all *Europe* with Amazement.

By Capt. CHARLES JENKINS,

Who has too sensibly felt the Effects of *Spanish* Tyranny.

L O N D O N :

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P R E F A C E.

 *T* has been of late, tho' I believe, never so before, much controverted, Whether Great Britain be a Match for Spain? How it came to be made a Question at this Juncture, may, I think, be easily accounted for. Spain has her Agents every where, and 'tis her Master-piece of Policy to intimidate, by false Surmises and groundless Suggestions; Those, whom, she is sensible, she is not able to cope with in Arms. This has been notoriously her Practice of late; and her Agents have been mighty busy in repeating both her Naval and Land-Forces so strong, so numerous, and so well appointed for War, that it would be the most egregious Folly and Madness to attempt any Thing against them. And to work more effectually on the Minds of the Credulous, they tell us, that the Case Spain was not, of herself, sufficient to deal with us, She will be assisted with the whole Power of France; that therefore it would be the highest Presumption to suppose ourselves equal to such potent Nations; especially at a Time when our publick Debts are so large, and no Allies to join us; and therefore, that we

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have

have not the least Ground of Success, except from the Providence of God. But Time was, England was not to be bullied with big Words, or frighted with Spanish Rhodomantades. In the Days of our Forefathers, the least Insult from that haughty Nation was immediately punish'd, and any injurious Treatment of the British Subjects return'd ten-fold upon the Heads of their cowardly Enemies; Depredations were made good by Reprisals; and Satisfaction demanded for Injuries receiv'd, at the Mouth of our Cannon. By such rough Proceedings, the proud Spaniard was taught Good Manners, his Vanity humbled, and his Arrogance lash'd into a Sense of his own Nothingness.

But Time, which works a Change of all Things in Nature, has given a different Turn to our Politicks; and Britons, who formerly, were more remarkable for their Ardour and Vivacity in Arms, than their Skill in Wordy Negotiations, now let their Swords rust in their Scabbards, and trust their Interests to the Management of Ambassadors, and the Finesse of Treaty-making. But how this Method is like to succeed with a Nation, notorious for Treachery, and its hereditary Enmity to Englishmen, is not difficult to guess; nay our own Experience can tell us, that more perfidious, cruel, base, ungenerous
cowardly

P R E F A C E. v

forwardly People breathes not upon the Earth. That this Character is really their Due, appears not only from innumerable late Instances of their Conduct and Behaviour towards the Subjects of this Kingdom, but from the Testimony of Sir Walter Raleigh, than whom No-body knew them better. He says: Where they (that is, the Spaniards) dare not with their own Forces invade, they basely entertain the Traitors and Vagabonds of all Nations, seeking by those, and their Renegade Jesuits to win Parts; and have by that Means ruin'd many Noble Houses, and others in this Land, and have extinguish'd both their Lives and Families. What Good, Honour, or Fortune, ever Man by them atchiev'd, is yet unheard of or unwritten.—The Obedience of the Turk is easy, and a Liberty, in Respect of the Slavery and Tyranny of Spain. — Who would therefore repose Trust in such a Nation of ravenous Strangers; and especially in those Spaniards, who more greedily thirst after English Blood, than after the Lives of any other People in Europe? For the many Throws and Dishonours they have receiv'd at our Hands, whose Weakness we have discover'd to the World, and whose Forces at home, abroad, in Europe, in India, by Sea and by Land, we have, even with Handfuls of Men and Ships, overthrown

and

and dishonour'd. " The Nation in general was so convinc'd of the Treachery of the *Spaniards* in those Days, as well as in later Times, that the same Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in a Debate in the House of Commons, declar'd; " He knew, that if it might be lawful and open War, there would be more voluntary Hands to fight against the *Spaniards*, than the Queen should stand in Need of to send to Sea.

I don't think the Temper and Conditions of the Spaniards, or of the English, are a whit alter'd; the Former have been continually insulting and plundering the Latter; so that the Animosity betwixt the two Nations is rather increas'd than diminish'd; and I really believe that there is not one Man in Ten Thousand throughout the British Dominions, but would rejoice to see the vaunting Bragadocia's humbled in the Dust, and would contribute all in his Power to that End.

The Author's View in publishing this History, is to draw the Picture of a right true bred Spaniard; and to shew that Spain, nor France in Conjunction with her, is a Match for Great Britain, or dare brave us in the open Seas, but at their utmost Peril.



England's TRIUMPH:

O R,

Spanish Cowardice expos'd.



THE first memorable Recounter between the *English* and *Spaniards* at Sea, that we find recorded in our Histories, happened in the Year 1350, in the Reign of King *Edward*

II. This great and valiant Prince, ever vigilant for the Welfare of his Subjects, and in a more especial Manner the Father and Protector of the Trading Part of the Nation, let no Opportunity slip of shewing his Care and Concern for them; and this Year furnish'd him with one, that gave Birth to an Action so glorious, and withal attended with Circumstances so fraught with Goodness and Condescension, as is hardly to be parallel'd in History. The haughty, pilfering

8 ENGLAND's *Triumph* ; or,

pilfering *Spaniards*, having, in an unjustifiable Manner, offer'd an open Insult to our Trade, by stopping, with a Force infinitely superior to them, a Fleet of *English* Merchant Ships, homeward-bound from *Gafcony*, seiz'd ten, and not content with plundering of their Cargoes sunk them. *Edward* was not long in resolving to take a Revenge adequate to the Affront, and as speedy as it was severe. To this End, without mispending Time in tedious and fruitless Negotiations, he immediately equipp'd a Fleet of fifty Sail, and gaining Intelligence where the *Spanish* Squadron, which had committed these Depredations, were to return from *Sluys*, in *Flanders*, homewards, resolv'd to way-lay them; and that they might see how great a Regard he had for his injured Subjects, he disdain'd not to expose his Royal Person to the Dangers of the Sea and the Enemy, to fight the Cause of his suffering Merchants. Inspir'd by the King's great Example, the Prince of *Wales*, attended by a great Number of Persons of the highest Distinction, among whom were the Earls of *Lancaster*, *Salisbury*, *Arundel*, *Warwick* and *Huntington*, accompanied the Sovereign on board this Fleet. They had not been long at Sea, before the two Opponents met off of *Winchelsea*. The *English* Fleet exceeded in Number the *Spanish* Squadron which

which consisted of forty-four Ships only ;
in Bulk they greatly out-did the *Eng-*
lish, being most of them a Sort of large
high-built Carracks, which tower'd so much
above our Ships in the Water, that they
seem'd to be but their Long-boats. The
Battle was very long and obstinate for a
time, and fought with an equal Bravery,
between the *Spanish* Cross-bow Men and
the *English* Archers ; but the former were
at length obliged to give way to the supe-
rior Courage and Activity of the latter,
and to allow our brave and generous Mo-
narch the Honour of a complete Victory.
Seventeen of their largest Vessels were ta-
ken, and had not the Night favour'd them,
scarcely one would have escap'd ; for even
those who had the good Fortune to screen
themselves behind the Veil of Darkness, from
the eager Pursuit of the exasperated *English*,
were in such a batter'd and disabled Condi-
tion, that they were near becoming a Prey
to the merciless Ocean, and did not, without
difficulty, reach their Harbours, to give an
account to their Countrymen of the ill Suc-
cess of their Treachery.

This was a truly noble Revenge, and a
just as well as timely Vindication of the
Honour of the Nation, worthy of so great
and renowned a Monarch, and that he him-
self gloried in it, and, in a particula Man-

10 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
ner, valued himself upon having done the
generous Piece of Service to the Trading
Part of his Subjects, who he well knew
tho' the Commerce of *England* was then
in its Infancy, were the Support of his
Court, his Nobility, and in short of the
whole Kingdom, is evident from the first
Pieces of Gold Coin he caused to be struck
being designed in Honour of this ever-memorable
and glorious Action, and in which
he is represented standing in the midst of
one of his Ships of War, with his Sword
drawn, and ready to defend in Person, the
Rights of his injur'd Subjects. From this
Time, to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*
we meet with no memorable Transaction
at Sea, between the *English* and the *Spaniards*;
except, with *Holinshed* and *Walsingham*,
we will suppose the Pirates, who
were so timely and gloriously destroy'd
by the brave Alderman *Philpot*, at the
beginning of King *Richard III*'s Reign,
were *Spaniards*; but as the Commander of those
Pirates was a *Scotsman*, and most of his
Men of the same Nation; and as the *Spanish*
Ships taken with him were rather Merchant
Ships, which he had before pick'd up.
I pass over that Action, with only taking
this Notice of it.

The glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*
a Reign as memorable for great and noble
Action

ations by Sea, as that of the great Imitator of her Virtues, Queen *Anne*, was for surprising Victories and Success by Land, will furnish us with ample Matter for these Memoirs; and indeed it may not improperly be called one continued Series of triumph over the treacherous piratical *Spaniards*, who were her declared Enemies, even before she ascended the Throne.

This wise Princess begun her Reign under all imaginable Disadvantages, and amidst a Crowd of Dangers: She had not only a very great Party of her own Subjects, the *Whigs*, to curb and keep under, but both *France* and *Spain*, and, secretly, all the *Roman Catholic* Powers in *Europe*; nay, even a very great Part of the *Scottish* Nation, headed by a Princess, who pretended an hereditary Right to her Crown, supported by her Royal Consort and the King of *France*, all, as it were, united to nip her in the Bud; she had therefore great Reason to be upon her Guard; and, on her Side, to begin her Reign, by making all possible preparations for her Security against the impending Storm. *Elizabeth* very well knew, that her Navy must be her best Defence; and was not unacquainted that *Spain* was at that Time a powerful Nation on the sea; she was therefore under an indispensable Necessity of exerting herself to the ut-

12 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
most this Way: To this End she filled her
Magazines, order'd great Quantities of Na-
val Ammunition to be amass'd, greatly aug-
mented her Royal Navy, and got together
a more powerful Fleet than any of her Pre-
decessors could boast of. She raised the
Wages of her Officers and Seamen, and gave
them distinguishing Marks of her Royal Fa-
vour upon all Occasions; that it is with Ju-
stice she was stiled, as *Camden* tells us, the
Restorer of Naval Glory, and the *Queen*
of the Northern Seas.

This glorious Example soon excited
noble Emulation in many of her opulent
Subjects, who dwelt in the Sea-port Towns
to set upon building Ships themselves, of
Force as well as Burden, insomuch that in
a short Time they became so numerous, and
almost to vie with the Royal Navy; and
the Benefit thereof was soon experienced
against the *French*; the Circumstances of
which, however, being foreign to my pre-
sent Purpose, I pass by.

The first Instance we meet with in the
Reign, of the *English* curbing the Pride
and Insolence of the *Spaniards*, was in the
Year 1565, in the *West Indies*, by a small
trading Fleet of four or five Ships only, un-
der the Command of Captain *John Hawkins*,
who, after a Fortnight's Sollicitation
for a Liberty of Traffick at *Burtooth*
could

ould not obtain it, but under such Re-
solutions as render'd it impracticable: He
was therefore obliged to have Recourse to
Arms, and thereby soon brought the *Spaniards*
to Reason; as he did afterwards, by
the same Means, the King of *Spain's* Treas-
urer for the *Indies*, at *Rio de la Hacha*;
after which he was suffered to traffick peace-
ably, and having successfully ranged the
Coasts of *Florida*, returned to *England* with
a valuable Cargo of Gold, Silver, Pearls,
Jewels, Sugar, Hides, and other Commodi-
ties; an early Indication of their cowardly
Disposition, and with what Ease they are
brought to Reason, when but a small Force
is employed.

This Success put Captain *Hawkins* upon
another Attempt, with a Fleet consisting of
six Sail, commanded in chief by himself,
and, under him, among other Commanders,
by the famous Captain *Francis Drake*, of
whom I shall have Occasion to speak more
amply, and greatly to his Honour, in the
sequel. This Expedition did not indeed
turn out so much to the Advantage of the
bold Adventurer as the former; but as it
affords us, on the one Hand, a lively In-
stance of the Perfidy of the *Spaniards*, and,
on the other, of the too great Generosity,
a Fault on the best Side, at least, tho' it
often, as here, proves dangerous) and of
the

14 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
the Bravery of the *English*, I shall give
brief Relation of it.

Captain *Hawkins* set Sail with his little
Fleet, towards the latter End of the Year
1567, and after having taken in about 50
Negro Slaves, on the Coast of *Guinea*, sailed
with them in *February*, 1568, for the *Span-
ish West Indies*, to sell them to the *Span-
iards*, as he was intitled to do, by Virtue
of a Treaty subsisting with that Nation.
They carried on, for some Time, a toler-
able good Trade on the Coast, particularly
at *Magarita*, *Carthagena*, *Capo de la Ve-
ga*, and some other Places, though not without
some Difficulty; but at *Rio de la Hacha*,
all Commerce with them was entirely pro-
hibited, 'till they were obliged to have Recourse
to the former Remedy, and take the
Town by Storm.

About the middle of *September*, when
Captain *Hawkins* was sailing with his small
Fleet into *St. Juan de Ullua*, in the Bay of
Mexico, whither he had been forced by
Stress of Weather, he fell in with the
Spanish Flota. The Nature of that En-
counter was such, that he could, with Ease,
have kept the *Spaniards* out of the Port,
in which Case the whole Fleet, supposed to
be worth near Two Millions Sterling, must
inevitably have perish'd; and he had like-
wise twelve Ships, valued at Two Hundred

Thousand

Thousand Pounds, which he found at his Entrance into the Port, in his Power; but having taken a firm Resolution not to act in any Manner that might be interpreted a Breach of the Peace, and perhaps not being so well acquainted with the treacherous Disposition of the *Spaniards*, by an untimely Generosity, he not only released the twelve Ships, but consented that the Flota might enter the Harbour on the easy Terms of Security for himself and Company, Provisions for ready Money, Freedom of Commerce, and the Possession of the Island, and seven Pieces of Brass Cannon, which were planted there, during their Stay; and though the *Spaniards* pretended at first, that these Conditions were hard, they came into them with much Difficulty, and, having signed the Articles, gave ten Hostages for the Performance of them: But mark the Faith of the perfidious *Spaniard*! notwithstanding the Viceroy had signed the Agreement, before the Week was at an End, they having privately got a Supply of 1000 Men from the Continent, formed a Design of falling on the *English* on every Side, at one and the same Time; and put it in Execution on the 23d of *September*, when they suddenly surprized them, killed many of their Men, seized, plunder'd, and burnt three of their Ships, took a great Number of Prisoners; and

and obliged the Remainder of them to put
 Sea, without the common Necessaries
 Life; which exposed them to all the Mi-
 ries that can possibly be conceived; as w
 on Board, as when drove by Hunger to la
 in the *Spanish* Territories, where some we
 burnt alive, others so barbarously tortur
 and again others condemn'd to the Gall
 or a cruel Servitude equal to the worst
 Slavery; insomuch that of the whole Nu
 ber who set out with this Fleet, scarce
 sixth Part ever return'd to their Home
 which occasion'd a modern Historian to sa
The Sufferings of these poor, miserable, a
forlorn Wretches were so lively an Ime
of some Transactions of later Years, th
he should think he did Injustice to his Cou
try, if he did not give it this Instance
what we have to expect, whenever we
at the Mercy of the Spaniards. And for th
 very Reason, I have thought it highly n
 cessary to repeat at this Time, that we m
 be convinced how necessary it is always
 humble this haughty Nation, who have
 little Regard to Treaties or Engagemen
 tho' never so solemn, and how dangerous
 is to shew them any Marks of our but to
 forward Generosity. However, even unde
 these unhappy Circumstances the brave Ca
 tain may be said to have triumph'd ov
 his treacherous Enemies; for tho' they we

Infinitely superior in Force to his Hand-
ful of Men, he did not submit to the Fate
his too great Credulity had drawn him into,
all after a bloody and obstinate Fight, in
which he sunk two and burnt one of the
Spanish Ships, their Admiral, Vice-Admiral,
and another of their best Vessels; and they
paid dearly for their Perfidiousness after-
wards, as we shall see in the Sequel. The
News no sooner arrived in *England*, than
the whole Nation was fired, the Merchants
murmured loudly, and every Rank of Peo-
ple shewed their Impatience for an open
War; and tho' Reasons of State, and the
Circumstances of the Times, would not suf-
fer *Elizabeth* to shew the Resentment that
burnt within her, on account of these Out-
rages, so far as to make a Declaration im-
mediately, the Flame was not only stifled for
a while; and that her Subjects might not
be for the present, without all Satisfaction,
she not only winked at, but privately en-
couraged them in taking it themselves, and
making Reprisals in *America*.

The first Instance I shall give of this, is
the first noted Expedition made by the
famous Captain *Francis Drake*, for his own
account, to the *West-Indies*, against the
Spaniards. This brave Commander had se-
veral Bickerings with them before, and had
been ill used by them in the Years, 1565

18 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
and 1566, at *Rio de la Hacha*; which put
him upon being principally engaged, and
carrying other stout Mariners with him, out
of *Kent*, in Captain *Hawkins's* Expedition
in which he lost his whole Fortune, that he
had, with great Industry, been long acqui-
ring. After his Return, being made sensible
that no Satisfaction could be obtained
from *Spain*, by fair Means, he resolv'd
on taking it himself by Force; and to be
the better enabled to execute his Design, he
previously made two Voyages to the *West
Indies*, in 1570 and 1571, on Pretence of
Trade, but chiefly to gain Intelligence. Hav-
ing by these trading Voyages again made
himself Master of a small Fortune, with the
aid and the Assistance of his Friends, he pro-
cured two small Vessels, one called the *Drake*
gon, of 70 Tons, commanded by himself
and the other of 25 Tons, commanded by
his Brother, *James Drake*, both well equi-
ped for War, with seventy-three Hands, and
all manner of Provisions and Necessaries for
a Year, with Cannon and Ammunition, and
three Pinnaces framed so as to put together
when wanted.

With this small Fleet, if I may be allow-
ed to call it so, *Drake* sailed from *Portsmouth*,
in May 1572, none but the Adventurers
concerned with him knowing any
Thing of his Design. He had a prosperous
Voyage

Voyage, and, in the Month of *July*, arrived at a Place on the Continent, which he himself had, in a former Voyage, call'd *Port Pleasant*, not far from the Island of *Guadalupe* and *Dominica*. Here he framed his Planaces; and an *English* Vessel belonging to the *Isle of Wight*, commanded by Captain *James Rawse*, with a Caravel, and a Sloop with Oars, which he had but just taken from the *Spaniards*, putting in, they agreed with united Force, to make what Repri-
 ve they could on them; For this Purpose, they sailed to the *Isthmus of Darien*, where they made themselves Masters of the Town of *Nombre de Dios*, having first taken two *Spanish* Vessels belonging to that Town, at the Island of *Pinas*, and by that Means got Intelligence of the Circumstances of the Place. Here they had the Pleasure of seeing a prodigious Treasure, consisting of a Pile of Bars of Silver, in the King's Treasury, seventy Foot in Length, ten in Breadth, and twelve in Height, amounting to, as they were afterwards inform'd, 360 Tons of Silver, besides a far greater Value in Gold and Jewels, lock'd up in Iron Chests. This immense Treasure, the greatest perhaps that ever raised the Expectations of such Adventurers, they had, I say, the Satisfaction to see; but though they had the delicious Morsel, as it were, in their very Mouths, it escap'd them

26 E N G L A N D's *Triumph*; or,
at last; for, partly by *Drake's* having received a Wound in his Leg, which he concealed from his Company, not to dishearten them, 'till by the great Effusion of Blood he swooned away, and became insensible partly for want of a Signal agreed to be given to a Fort they had taken, the Trumpeter who was to have given it being killed, and again partly by the *Spaniards* being recovered, in some measure, from the Panic this Handful of Men had put them into, and pouring down upon them in great Numbers from the Mountains, they were obliged to abandon the Place, and retreat to their Ships; carrying off but a very small Part of their Booty, and a Ship laden with *Canary Wine*; tho' even this richly recompensed their Labour and Loss, having not had one Man killed in the Action, a Trumpeter only excepted, and would have been look'd upon as good Booty, if there had not been so vast a Gain in View.

Being returned to the Island of *Pinar*, *Rawse* thought it no longer safe, since they were discover'd, to continue on the Coasts, and therefore took his Leave of *Drake*; but the latter well-knowing what Cowards he had to deal with, was resolved not to quit them at so easy a Rate. He therefore soon set sail, on the eighth of *August*, with two Ships and his three Pinnaces, for *Cathagena*.

Peru, where he arriv'd the thirteenth, and the same Day took two *Spanish* Ships, one of which was of 240 Tons. The next Morning he took two *Frigates* more, from which he carried off whatever he thought necessary. The 15th, he burnt one of his own Ships, in order to have the more Men to man his Pinnaces. His next Care was to find out a proper Harbour where he might leave his Ship at Anchor, so as not to be discovered by the *Spaniards*, that they might think he had left the Coast with the Booty he had already made: The 23d, he found a place for his Purpose, and lay there continued fifteen Days. From this Time, to the Month of *April* in the ensuing Year, he continued cruising in these Seas, and took a great Number of *Spanish* Vessels at Sea, besides several rich Booties on Shore, a particular Relation of which would be too tedious for these brief Memoirs; I shall therefore confine myself to one of the most memorable Transactions. Having got Advice from some fugitive Negroes, who had deserted from their Masters at *Panama* and *Nombre de Dios*, that a great Quantity of Gold and Silver was to be convey'd on Mules from the former, he resolv'd to aim at recovering at least a Part of what had escap'd him with them at *Nombre de Dios*; he therefore being led by the Negroes, way-laid them, and

and having defeated the Guard that escorted them, of three Drovers of these Mules which carried thirty Tons of Silver, besides Gold, he seized two, and carried off as much of the Gold as they could conveniently take with them to their Ships; but the Silver being too weighty to be conveyed over the Mountains, they left Part of it by the Road, and buried about fifteen Tons of it, with the Remainder of the Gold, under the Sand of a shallow River. He soon after seized a Store-house on the River *Cajagro*, called *Venta de Cruz*, in which the Spaniards likewise hoped to have found a rich Prize of Gold and Silver; but instead thereof, containing only large Quantities of such Merchandizes as they could not carry off, they set Fire to the House, and destroy'd to the Value of near 100,000 Pounds; after which they returned on board with their Treasure, which their Captain honestly and equally divided into Portions by Weight, as a plain Indication that he was willing the Men should share in the Profit as well as the Danger of his Expedition: A noble Example, and worthy to be followed by every Sea Officer, who will endear his Sail to himself and the Nation.

I must not, on this Occasion, omit the Intrepidity of this brave Commander; doubting but we have many now, in

Serv

Service of the Nation, who would do as great Actions, would but the Circumstances of the Times allow of an equal Liberty. The dauntless *Drake*, in order to make himself Master of this Treasure, marched twice, with a Handful of Men, through unknown Ways, in hidden Paths, and over Mountains, into the Country of an exasperated Enemy, who were in quest of him by Sea and Land; trusting to the Fidelity of Negroes, who, for ought he knew, might be his Enemies, and leading him to certain Destruction, while they pretended to waylay the *Spaniards*: But we have yet a stronger Instance of this great Man's Resolution: When he left his little Squadron, in Search of the *Spanish* Treasure, he ordered his Pinnaces to meet him at *Rio Francisco*; and when he returned thither with his Company, laden with the Spoils of his Enemy; what a Mortification must it not have been to him, to find, instead thereof, a great Number of *Spanish* Shallops; and what could he imagine, but that the latter had taken his Places, and, according to their usual Practice, put their Crews to the Torture, and thereby got Intelligence where their Ships and Frigates lay, which they might soon surprize, and in this Case, all their Treasure would have been as useless to them as the Jewel to the Cock in the Fable.

But

24 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or,

But even this could not stagger his Resolution; he had the Presence of Mind to consider, that nothing could prevent the impending Ruin, but getting to his Ships before the *Spaniards*. It was sixteen Days Journey by Land, and of course impracticable that Way, and Boats he had none; therefore ordered a Sort of Raft to be made of Trees bound together, a Bisket-bag used in place of a Sail, and a young Tree shaped into the Form of an Oar, served as a Rudder. His unspeakable Courage prompted him to hope he might, by means of this cunning Machine, reach his Ships, and bring them to take in his People and Treasure. He therefore, when all was prepared, cried out, *I myself will be one in this Adventure who dares follow me?* One of his People with two *Frenchmen* and a *Negro*, by that Resolution, and in this Plight they went to Sea, and sailed about three Leagues, always up to the Waist, and at every Surge of the Sea to the very Arm-pits in Water. What a Figure would some *Petit Maître* Officers of a neighbouring Nation have made with their *Toupee* Periwigs and their white silk Stockings, in this piteous Condition! But to return; Fortune was more favourable to our bold Adventurers, than indeed they could reasonably expect; for the following Evening they luckily met with two of the

Pinnaces

Refores; and though the Weather was ve-
 o co and, our indefatigable Captain made his
 ne in company row that Night, to *Rio Fran-*
 ps be, and having taken in the rest, got to
 Drake sea again before Day-break.

Some-Time after, *Drake* went again,
 ne; with one Pinnace, to *Rio Francisco*, and
 e ma on shore two of his Officers, with ten
 ag w, and sixteen Negroes, to go in search
 g Tr the Gold and Silver they had hidden;
 ed as the *Spaniards* having been before hand
 mpt with them, they found but a small Share
 his to left, which they brought in Safety to
 l bri the Ships; and *Drake* being now satisfy'd
 eafo in the rich Prizes he had made, and the
 cri ble Revenge he had taken of the *Spa-*
 ntur nds, over whom he may truly be said
 eop to have triumph'd in a glorious Manner,
 e, he r'd his Course homewards, and arrived
 ey Plymouth, the ninth of *August*, 1573.
 es, ing suffered no considerable Loss, but
 e Sum of two of his Brothers, who died soon
 War for his last Departure from *Rio Fran-*
 Main co.

During this Voyage it was, that *Drake*,
 ma le he was on the Mountains in search
 wh his Booty, had the first View of the
 ditio th-Sea, and he immediately fixed his
 von solution, which he strengthen'd with a
 inde w, to sail thither, and attempt making
 e fa perfect Discovery of it; and on this Ex-
 f th
 maco

26 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or,
petition he bent his Thoughts immediate
after his Return.

Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in his *Essays*, serves, under the Year 1573, that *Queen Elizabeth*, having brought *Philip* of *Spain* to better Reason, (with regard to the Seizure made by the Duke d'Alva, of Effects belonging to the *British* Merchants in *Low Countries*) tho' not so far as to a Restitution, satisfy'd her own Merchants, she full, for all their Losses out of Effects belonging to the *Dutch*, and gave back the Duke what was remaining. This (as my Author) among Thousands of her Royal Actions, made her glorious in all Nations and caused even Strangers, in their Speeches and Writings, to extol her Princely Justice to the Skies.

Captain *Drake*, as I said above, bent his Mind, immediately after his Arrival in *England*, on an Expedition to the *South Sea*; but before he was ready to depart, one *John Oxenham*, who had serv'd him in his former Voyages, and had been a Sharer in his good Fortune, resolv'd not to go with several others, to set up for themselves and to be before-hand with their Commander. For this End they fitted out a Ship of 140 Tons Burden, and sail'd in the Year 1575, for the same Place, where being inform'd that the Convoy with the *Mul*

lad

with Treasure from *Panama* to *Pon-
 lo*, were then expected, with a Guard
 of Soldiers, he resolv'd on a new Under-
 taking. He conceal'd his Ship in a Place
 shaded with Trees, cover'd it with
 to prevent any Discovery of his Ar-
 in those Parts, buried his Guns, small
 and Provisions, and taking some Ne-
 for their Guides, march'd with his
 company over the Mountains, to a River
 which discharges itself into the *South-Sea*.
 they built a large Pinnace, and sailing
 with her into the Bay of *Panama*,
 over to the Pearl-Islands, to be in the
 to intercept the Plate-ships, in their
 from *Peru* to that City. After ten
 fruitless waiting, he intercepted and
 a small Bark coming from *Quito* in
 to *Panama*, and found in her 60,000
 of Gold; and six Days after another
 from *Lima*, in which were 100,000
 of Silver. Thus far our Adventurer
 triumph'd successfully over the Weakness
 of Cowardice of the *Spaniards*, and would
 have let him rest contented with
 the considerable Booties, and had he either
 maimed or killed the Men he took, and
 burnt their Ships, they would never have
 known who hurt them, and he might, in
 Probability, have carried them safe to
England; but instead of this, he fool'd

28 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or,
away fifteen Days at the Island of Pe
in getting but a small Quantity of that p
cious Commodity, and quarrelling with
Men; then sailing to the River from whe
he came, dismiss'd his two Prizes, and w
with the Pinnace alone up the River. Th
Want of Foresight betray'd him to his Ru
for the *Spaniards* being now alarm'd, b
a Force far superior to his in search of h
retook all his Booty, kill'd many of
Men, and at length took him Prisoner, w
his whole Company, and put them to Dea
Thus an Adventure, successfully began, ca
to nothing, by the Avarice and Indiscret
of the Undertaker.

I return now to Captain *Drake*, w
knowing nothing of *Oxenham's Voyage*
Miscarriage, continued his Preparations
an Expedition to the *South-Sea*, which g
a Beginning to his famous Voyage round
Globe, the most glorious that ever was
tempted by any Nation, with so small a For
and the most surprizing in its Events. T
small Squadron, with which he enter'd
upon this bold and dangerous Undertakin
consisted of no more than five small Sh
and Barks, from one hundred to fift
Tons, and the Hulks of four Pinnaces
yet fram'd, mann'd with one hundred
sixty-three stout and able Seamen, of wh
very few were let into the Secret of

Defig

and plentifully furnish'd with all
 of Provisions and Necessaries for
 and hazardous Voyage. They departed from *Plymouth* the 13th
 December 1577, and, on the Coast of
Spain, they put together one of their
 pieces, which being ready they departed,
 coasting along the Shore, they took
 the *Spanish* Fishermen and three Caravels.
 At *Cape Blanco* they found a Ship with on-
 board two Mariners on board, which they
 took. The 31st of *January*, 1578, being
 at *Cape de Verde* Islands, they
 ch'd over towards *St. Jago*, the princi-
 pal of them, where they chased two Por-
 tuguese Ships, and took one of them laden
 with Wine, which they brought off, and
 the Ships Company their Pinnace, with
 some and some Provisions, in lieu of their
 and Cargo. Nothing remarkable hap-
 pen'd till they arriv'd, about the latter end
 of *August*, with three Ships (having before
 the lesser Ships a-drift) at the Streight
 of *Magellan*, which they pass'd with great
 difficulty in sixteen Days, and came out
 into the great *South-Sea*. Here they met
 with such tempestuous Weather, that one
 of their Ships was lost, and, in the Month
 of *October*, the other separated in a Storm,
 and return'd thro' the Streight to *England*.

Drake

Drake, being now left with his own Ship alone, arriv'd the Beginning of *Decemb* on the Coast of *Chili*, and here Fortune began first to favour his Undertaking. By means of an *India* Fisherman, who told them for *Spaniards*, they got Advice, that a large *Spanish* Ship laden from *Peru* lay at *Valparizo*. They immediately took an *Indian* for their Pilot, and went in Search of this Booty, which when they came with, the *Spaniards* not expecting any foreign Guests, took them for their Countrymen, and welcom'd them with Joy; in return for which, the *English* clapping them on board, thrust them all under the Hatch excepting one, who jumping over, swam ashore. They found in the Ship 400 pound weight of the finest Gold, and a golden Cross set with Emeralds; they afterwards plundered a neighbouring Town, together with its Chapel. This done, they set sail for *Lima*, taking their Prize with them; and putting in at *Coquimbo*, where they landed fourteen Men, the *Spaniards* were so courageous, as to attack them with a Body of 300 Horse and 200 Foot; but after having killed one Man, they prudently thought to let the remaining thirteen go back to their Ships, lest Victory might in the End declare in their Favour.

Having afterwards repaired their Ships, framed a Pinnace, they landed, towards the latter End of *January*, at a place call'd *Tarapaxa*, where finding a Spaniard a-sleep with thirty Bars of Silver lying by him, they eas'd him of his Care, and left the drowsy Don to sleep out his life. Going ashore again, not far off, to the shore, they met a Spaniard and an Indian carrying eight *Peruvian* Sheep, as big as Horses, each laden with one hundred Pound weight of fine Silver, which they likewise thought fit to convey aboard their Ship, and left the poor Beasts of their Burden. They then enter'd the Port of *Arica*, where they found three Ships, without one Soul on board, from which they took, beside other merchandizes, fifty-seven Wedges of Silver weighing twenty Pound each.

About the middle of *February* they arriv'd at *Callao*, the Port of *Lima*, the Capital of *Peru*, where they found many Ships at Anchor; but not so much as a Boy on board of any them: They however found large Quantities of Linnen and Silk on board, a Chest full of Coin, and, according to some Authors, fifteen hundred Bars of Silver. Having a yet greater prize in view, they cut the Cables of all the Ships, and turn'd them a-drift, that they might not be use of to prevent their Design;

32 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
Design; this done, they made all the
they could, in pursuit of a rich *Span*
Ship call'd the *Cacosogo*, which they we
inform'd was sail'd from thence to *Panama*
In this Chace it was their Fortune to me
with a *Spanish* Brigantine, from which the
took eighty pound weight of Gold, a gold
Crucifix, and some very large Emeralds
Some Days afterwards they came up wi
the *Cacosogo*, near Cape *St. Francis*, a
having the good Fortune to bring one
her Masts by the board, they immediate
made themselves Masters of her. Here th
found a Treasure in Pearls and Jewels, wi
eighty pound weight of Gold, thirteen Che
of coin'd Silver, and so large a Quantity
other Silver, or rather Silver Oar, that th
could almost have ballasted a Ship with
in all to the Amount of near Ninety Tho
sand Pounds: All this they carried on bo
their own Ship, and then let the *Cacos*
go. They then continued their Course We
ward, and about the middle of *March* m
with a *Spanish* Ship laden with Linne
Silk, and China, from which they took
Falcon of massy Gold, having a large Em
erald set in the Breast of it, with as much
the Merchandize as they pleased. Dre
now steer'd his Course towards the Nor
along the Coast of *Mexico*, and about
Middle of *April*, landing at *Aguatulco*, the
lack

the Town. While they were in this repairing their Vessel, a *Spanish Ship* bound for the *Philippine Islands*, with the Governor on board, put into the Harbour: they only eas'd her of some part of her Men, and then let her pursue her Voyage. Captain *Drake* having amass'd so immense a Treasure, and made what he thought sufficient Reprisals from the *Spaniards*, as for the Injuries the Publick had suffered from them, as for his own private Vengeance, he was now thoughtful how he might best get to *England* with his Booty. He intended to return by the Streights of *Magellan*, but he should have been running into the Mouth of imminent Danger on many Accounts; he then resolved to attempt a Way, till then unknown, and, if possible, to find a Passage by *North America*; he succeeded in the dangerous Attempt, and had the good Fortune to arrive, in the same Ship he went in, on the 3d of *November*, 1578, at *Walesmouth*, having, in less than three Years, compass'd the whole Globe; triumph'd with a Vengeance over the perfidious *Spaniards*; and tho' (as *Sir William Monson* observes) this his Enterprize may seem to be grounded on Injustice, and he was by many look'd upon as little better than a Pirate; yet such had been the Behaviour of the *Spaniards* towards the *English Nation*.

No. III. E tion,

34 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
tion, that in general he met with the Ap-
plause of the Publick, and was even receiv-
very graciously by his Sovereign, who
caused his Ship to be laid up in a Dock at
Deptford, and, as it were, to be consecrated
with great Ceremony, on which Occasion
She honour'd him with Royal Presence on
Board at Dinner, and conferr'd upon him
the Honour of Knighthood.

The *Spanish* Ambassador, Don *Bernar-
dino de Mendoza*, was indeed very loud in
his Complaints and Threats, and demanded
Restitution; but the Queen, it seems, paid
so very little Regard to them, that, on the
contrary, she gave him an Answer worthy
of so glorious a Princess, the Substance of
which we find in *Camden* as follows:

*That the Spaniards, by their hard Deal-
ing with the English, whom they had pro-
hibited Commerce, contrary to the Law of
Nations, had drawn these Mischiefs upon
themselves. That Drake should be forthwith
coming to answer according to Law; if he
were convicted by good Evidence and Testi-
mony, to have committed any Thing against
Law and Right; that those Goods were
laid by purposely, that Satisfaction might
be made to the Spaniards, (i.e. if there was
any due to them) tho' the Queen had spent a
greater Sum of Money than ever Drake had
brought in, against those Rebels whom the
Spaniards*

Spaniards had rais'd and encouraged against her, both in Ireland and England. Moreover, she understood not why, her, or any other Prince's Subjects, should be debarr'd from the Trade of the Indies, which she could not persuade herself the Spaniard had any just Title to, by the Donation of the Bishop of Rome (in whom she acknowledg'd no Prerogative, much less Authority, in such Cases) nor yet by any other Claim, than as they had touch'd here and there upon the Coasts, built Cottages, and given Name to a River or a Cape, which Things could not entitle them to a Propriety. So that this Donation of what is another Man's, which is of no Validity in Law, and this imaginary Propriety, cannot hinder other Princes from trading into those Countries, and, without Breach of the Law of Nations, from transporting Colonies into those Parts thereof, where the Spaniards inhabit not, forasmuch as Proscription without Possession is little worth) neither from freely navigating that vast Ocean. The Matter was however made up at last, by the Payment of a certain Sum of Money, to a Spaniard named Pedro Seburra.

The Spaniards had, for some Time before, begun to be more open, not only in supporting the rebellious Irish, but in giving them actual Assistance, which contributed

36 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
not a little to justify the Proceedings of
Drake against the Aspersions cast upon him
by the Friends of *Spain*; for such there
were, as well then as in more modern
Times. They had, the preceeding Year
1579. sent over three Ships and a small Body
of Men, for the Use of these Rebels; but
Mr. *Thomas Courtenay*, an *English* Gentle-
man, happening accidentally to be at An-
chor, in an *English* Man of War, near *Kerry*, a *Peninsula* in *Ireland*, where these
Ships lay, he attacked them and carried
them off; and the Lord *Grey* being this
Year sent over to *Ireland*, as Lord Deputy
some *Spaniards* and *Indians* were sent in
November following by the *Pope*, to foment
the Rebellion; for which End, they seiz'd
a Fort in the West-Part of the Kingdom; but
his Lordship recovered the Fort, and put
them all to the Sword. So likewise, on
the other Hand, the Queen began to be less
reserved in her Proceedings with Regard
to them; for, in the Year 1582, a Commis-
sion being issued, by the Lords of the Coun-
cil, to one Mr. *Edward Fenton*, and others
to command in a Voyage intended for *China*
and *Cathay*, with four Ships, the two
Chief of them were the Queen's own Ships
and Sir *William Monson* tells us, that the
Design of this Expedition was to annoy the
King of *Spain*, in the *South-Sea*, from
whence

hence all his Treasure and Wealth was brought. Accordingly, on the sixth of December, being then on the Coast of Brasil, they took a *Spanish* Sloop, bound to the River of Plate, in which, among other Passengers, was *Don Francisco de Terre Vedra*, Nephew to the Governor of that River: And, on the twenty-fourth of January, 1583, being off *St. Vincents*, they had a smart Engagement, by Moon-light, with three *Spanish* Ships of superior Force to themselves, and much better mann'd, and the Fight was renewed again the next Day, in which they sunk the *Spanish* Vice-admiral, and obliged the other to retreat up the River for shelter. This same Year England first became Master of *Newfoundland*, which was taken Possession of, on the fifth of August, by Sir *Humphrey Gilbert*; in the Queen's Name, by Virtue of her Commission for that Purpose, at the Harbour of *St. John*, and her Property declared to be 100 Leagues round that Place.

Soon after, the *English* began to open their Eyes, and be sensible of the Riches and Value of the but of late Years discovered fourth Part of the World, *America*, and of the vast Profits which the *Spaniards* drew only from a few small Settlements in those Parts. This put several upon aiming at farther Discoveries, to be appropriated to our Advantages ;

38 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
rages; but the earliest Adventurer we find
was the justly famed Mr. *Walter* (after-
wards Sir *Walter*) *Raleigh*. This great
Man having engaged several of his Friends
Men of great Worth, as well as Substance
to join with him in the Undertaking, and
procured her Majesty's Letters Patent for
that Purpose, bearing Date the twenty-fifth
of *March* 1584, sent out two small Vessels
or Barks, commanded by *Philip Amidas*
and *Arthur Barlow*. Their Fortune was
to touch on an Island near the Continent
and the Coast of the County aforesaid, cal-
led *Virginia*, of which they took Possession
the thirteenth of *July*, in the Queen's Right
afterwards delivering the Country up to
Raleigh's Use; and having made an ad-
vantageous Traffick with the Natives, return-
ed very well satisfied with the Success of
this their first Undertaking to *England*
where they arrived about the Middle of
September, bringing two of the Inhabitants
with them.

This gave Incouragement for a second
Expedition, which was undertaken the
Year following, under the Management of
Sir *Richard Greenville*, one of Sir *Walter*
Raleigh's (for he was now knighted)
principal Associates in the former, who was
resolved to be himself an Eye-witness of
these Discoveries. For this Purpose, seven
Vessels

Ships of different Burthens were fitted out, and well furnished with Provisions, Arms, and Ammunition, and, beside the Crews of their Ships, spare Men for a Settlement, with which they set sail from *Plymouth*, the ninth of April, 1585. Sir *Richard*, who commanded himself in Chief, with several brave Men under him (some of whom were afterwards for their Merit judiciously preferr'd by the wise and candid Queen *Elizabeth*, to Posts in the Royal Navy) arrived on the seventh of May, at *Dominica*, and landed at *Porto Rico*, where he made some Stay, and not only built a Fort and Pinnacle, but gained some Advantage over the *Spaniards*. They likewise, at their Departure, took two rich *Spanish* Prizes, and in one of them several Passengers, who ransom'd themselves at a considerable Price. At *Isabella*, on the North of *Hispaniola*, they drove an advantageous Trade with the *Spaniards*, who received them courteously; but it was as usual, rather out of Fear than Love. The twentieth of June, they fell in with the *Continent* of *Florida*, and some days afterwards came to an Anchor at the same Place where the *English* had been a Year before. Here they set a shore Mr. *Alph Lane*, and Mr. *Philip Amidas*, with nineteen other Officers, 108 Men, and all necessaries for settling a Colony.

Sir

40 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,

Sir *Richard* staid there himself about two Months, and after having made some Discovery more in the Sound to the Southward, and got some Treasure in Skins, Fur, Pearl, and other Rarities of the Country for things of small Value, returned to *England*, and arrived, on the eighteenth of *September* at *Plymouth*, with a Spanish Ship of 300 Tons, richly laden, which he had taken in his Passage. Thus the *English* may be said to have triumphed in a double Manner over the *Spaniards*, by making Prizes of their Ships almost without Resistance, and peaceably taking Possession of those Territories to which they though without any Foundation, pretend a Right.

The Foreign Trade of *England* increasing now every Day greatly, and beginning more and more to be distinguished into several Branches, that to the Coast of *Guinea* began likewise to flourish, and our glorious Queen *Elizabeth*, being upon all Occasions ready to shew the Esteem She had for the Trading part of the Nation, and that she was willing to give them all the Encouragement that was in her Power, granted Letters Patent to several Persons, for the Establishment of it.

Matters begun now to ripen on both Sides for an open War; the *Spaniards*, on the

their Side, continuing their Provocations, and the Queen on hers, omitting none to show her Resentment.

The beginning of the Year 1585, furnishes us with an Instance of the cowardly and treacherous Disposition of the *Spaniards*, who, tho' they never dared to look us in the Face with an equal Force, yet watched every Opportunity of betraying or destroying our Ships and Men into their Clutch; when they imagined themselves much our Superiors in Power; but in the Instance I am going to give, tho' it sufficiently justified the Steps the Queen afterwards thought fit to take, they happened, according to the vulgar Sea-Phrase, *to catch a Tartar*.

The Ship *Primrose*, of *London*, of the Burden of 150 Tons, commanded by one Forester, lying without the Bay of *Bilboa*, there came a *Spanish* Pinnace by her Side, in which was the *Corregidor*, or Chief Civil Magistrate, of the Province of *Biscay*, with six other Persons in the Habits of *Biscayan* Merchants, who were courteously entertained on Board, as Friends; but the *Corregidor*, with three of his Companions going on Shore in the Pinnace, and leaving the other three on Board, they soon returned with seventy Persons in a Boat, and twenty-four in the Pinnace, all likewise in the Habits of Merchants; but being come

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42 *ENGLAND's Triumph* ; or,
up to the Ship's Side, at a Signal given
by beat of Drum, every Man seized his
Rapier, and what other Weapons they had
which till then they had concealed, and
pour'd into the Ship with great Fury on all
Sides at once, and some of them setting their
Daggers to the Captain's Breast, commanded
him to yield, and threatned him with im-
mediate Death, if he or his Men offered to
make the least Resistance. The *Primrose*
had but twenty-seven Men on Board, who
not dismayed at the unequal Number, know-
ing what a dastardly Enemy they had to do
with, resolved one and all to rescue their
Captain, and free themselves from Captivity,
or die in the Attempt, and they plied what
Arms they had with such Activity and
Resolution, that they soon cleared the
Decks of their ungenerous Enemy, and
made such Havock among them, that what
with those who fell by their Hands, and
those who were drowned in endeavouring
to escape their Fury, very few reached the
Shore to give an Account what was become
of their Companions. The *Corregidor*,
with three more, were carried Prisoners to
England, and it appeared that they had
cramm'd their Bosoms full of Quires of Paper,
thinking thereby to bid Defiance to the
small Shot of the *English* ; and the *Corre-*
gidor, to justify his Proceedings, produced

Commission from the King to seize all the *English* Ships that came within his reach, with this remarkable Injunction, that he should obey these Orders with all the Dissimulation that might be.

Thus twenty-eight *English* Men, though treacherously surprized, gained a complete Victory over ninety seven *Spaniards*, with the Loss only of one Man killed, and six wounded; a gallant Action, and very well deserves the Name of a Triumph.

The same Year the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* were so reduced, that the States plainly perceived they were no longer able of themselves to withstand the Tyranny of *Spain*, they made an Offer of the Sovereignty of those Provinces to Queen *Elizabeth*. She indeed rejected this Offer for Reasons of State; but, at the same Time, wisely resolved to give the King of *Spain* a Diversion, by affording them a powerful Aid, and taking the United Provinces into her special Protection; she entered into a Treaty with them accordingly, and published a *Manifesto*, shewing her Reasons for so doing; But as she was sensible that these Reasons would not be looked upon by the King of *Spain* as satisfactory, and that he would keep no Measures with her for the future; and beside, being justly enraged at the Commission he had issued to

44 *ENGLAND's Triumph*; or,
seize all the *English* Ships, Men and Effects
found in his Country, she resolved to find
him Employment abroad: And having like-
wise found by Experience, that there could
be no Thoughts of obtaining Satisfaction
for her Subjects, in an amicable Manner,
she gave Power to such as should be Suf-
ferers by that Commission, to indemnify
themselves on the Subjects of the King of
Spain, and granted them Letters of Repre-
sals for that Purpose.

In order to annoy the *Spaniards* abroad,
she sent Sir *Francis Drake*, now made an
Admiral, to the *West Indies*, with a Fleet
consisting of twenty-one Sail of Ships, great
and small, the largest Fleet *England* ever
had sent to those Parts, mann'd with 2300
Sailors, beside a body of Land Forces, com-
manded by Lieutenant-General *Carlisle*,
with proper Officers under him.

This Fleet departed from *Plymouth* about
the Middle of *September*, and first visited
the Coasts of *Spain*, where they took se-
veral Prizes, and landing at *Bayonne*, *Vigo*,
and the Island of *Ferro*, made a Booty on
Shore likewise; the principal of which con-
sisted of the Plate and rich Furniture belong-
ing to the Cathedral Church of *Vigo*, among
which was a very large Cross of Massy Sil-
ver double gilt. This done, they depart-
ed for the *West-Indies*, and taking the *Cape*
Verde

Islands in their Way, landed at St. Domingo, and surprising the Town of that name, first plundered it, and then intirely destroyed it by Fire, together with the Country-houses in the Neighbourhood.

They then resolv'd on an Attempt on Hispaniola, where they arriv'd on New Year's Day of the Year 1586, and landing about ten Miles from the City of Santo Domingo, march'd with a surprising Intrepidity into the very Mouths of the Enemy's Cannon, and took it together with the Castle. Here they staid a whole Month, and having plundered the Town and Neighbourhood, and carried their Booty on Board, took a Ransom of 25,000 Ducats, to spare Houses from Fire. From hence they sail'd over to Carthagena, which they took by Storm, and oblig'd the Spaniards to ransom it for 110,000 Ducats, and 1000 Towns for the Abbey. Drake's next and principal Design was upon *Nombre de Dios*, in order to march from thence by Land to Panama; but a contagious Distemper, which rag'd among his Men, oblig'd him to alter his Resolution, and to think of his returning to England with the Booty he had made. In his Way, passing between Cuba and Juccatan, and sailing along the coast, they burnt St. Austin's and St. Anthony's, and, in a Fort belonging to the for-

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46 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
mer, found, among other Booty, a Chest
containing to the Value of 2000 Pounds
in Money.

They continued their Course from there
along the Coast of *Florida*, till they came
to the Colony settled by Sir *Richard Greenville* in *Virginia*, which not having been
duly supplied by the Undertakers with
Necessaries from *England*, they abandoned
it for a while, and returned home with
Francis Drake, who arrived at *Plymouth*
the twenty-eighth of *July*, 1586, having
struck the *Spaniards* with a general Terror
throughout all the *West-Indies*, and brought
home a Booty valued at 60,000 Pounds
(some Authors say much more) beside about
200 Brass Cannon; and the Loss to the
Spaniards may very well be computed
three Times the Value of the Booty to be.
In this Voyage Sir *Francis Drake* was the
first *Englishman* that ever lauded in *Spain*
England, of which one of the Kings was
admitted to *Queen Elizabeth*.

The King of *Spain* being thus made
sensible that it was in vain to pretend to with-
stand the Power of the *English* in the *West-Indies*,
and knowing of how great Importance the
Levant Trade was to the *English*
Nation, resolved to try his Efforts and be-
venge that Way; but with as little Success.
The *Turky Company*, being acquainted

with his Intention, sent out none but
of Force sufficient to baffle his At-
pts, and employed them in a Body.
the first Recounter between the *English*
the *Spaniards* in the *Mediterranean*,
pened in the Month of *July*, 1586, and
ed out very much to the Honour of
Nation. The *Turky* Company hav-
in *November* of the foregoing Year,
out five stout Ships for the *Mediterr-*
ean, while they lay at the Island of
te having finished their Trade, and be-
taking in Provisions and Necessaries for
r Voyage home, they got Intelligence,
t the *Spaniards* resolving to overpower
m by Force and Numbers, had fitted out
o Fleets, one of thirty and the other of
enty Gallies, to intercept them. They
nly perceived it would be hardly pos-
e for them to escape their Sight, in those
row Seas, and that they must either sub-
to the ungenerous Enemy, or fight
ir Way thro', and they bravely resolved
on the latter, and prepared accordingly.
the thirteenth of *July*, between *Sicily*
the Coast of *Africa*, they discovered
teen Sail, which, as they drew nearer,
y perceived to be eleven Gallies and two
gates, lying to intercept them. The
ghty *Spanish* Admiral insisted upon no-
g less then an immediate Surrender upon
Dis-

Discretion, and finding his Demand rejected with Disdain, fired a Shot of Defiance which being answered in the same manner by the *English*, the Fight began, and was continued with equal Obstinacy for five Hours, till the *Spanish* Gallies were batter'd, and so great a Number of the Men kill'd, that they found themselves under a Necessity to sheer off. The Admiral being hardly able to keep above Water shew'd the first Example, and was soon followed by two others, in the same Condition. The remaining eight Gallies, with two Frigates, did not hold it much longer; and plainly appear'd by their working, that they had hardly Men enough left to charge the great Guns; and that it was not without great Difficulty they made towards the Shore, and left the open Sea for the *English* to pursue their Voyage, which they did not thinking it worth their while, as they were laden, to continue the Chase. They afterwards came within Sight of the *Spanish* Squadron, near the Streight's Mouth; but being favour'd with a thick Fog, and a brisk Gale, they gave them the Slip, and got from them without being perceived.

The same Year, 1586, furnishes us with another Instance how light the *English* made of the *Spaniards* in those Days. Sir *Walter Raleigh* having fitted out two small Vessels

but thirty five, and fifty Tons, design'd
 the Coast of *Spain* and the *Azores*, af-
 having taken several Prizes, they chas'd
 to Sail under a Fort of the Isle of *Gra-*
sa, from whence they fetch'd them off,
 with a small Boat and nine Men, in sight
 the Fort, and 150 Men with Fire-arms
 shore, who had not the Courage to at-
 tack them, though under the Cover of their
 in Foot. This was indeed a brave Action,
 not comparable to that I am now about
 relate, for the sake of which I mention
 this Voyage. Contented with the Prizes
 they had taken, they returned home in
 triumph; when they discovered a large
 Fleet at Distance, and notwithstanding their
 great Superiority in Force, they resolv'd to
 give a Trial of Skill with them. To this
 end they sent home their Prizes, and hav-
 ing then but sixty Men left, in their two
 small Barks, well knowing the Cowardice
 of the Enemy, they had the Courage to fall
 on a Fleet of twenty-four Sail, two of
 which were large Carracks, one of twelve
 hundred and the other of eleven hundred Tons, and
 three were Galleons, all laden with Treasure,
 Spice and Sugar. They follow'd, and con-
 tinually harra's'd them for thirty-two Hours,
 till all their Powder was spent. the *Spa-*
niards all the while aiming at nothing but
 to escape the Danger they thought them-
 selves

50 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
selves in; and the Carracks lying always
a Bulwark between the *English* and the
of the Ships, they could not, as they hoped
to do, fish up some of them, but were oblig-
ed, much against their Wills, after having
made so brave an Attempt, to let this rich
Boorty escape them. During this Time we
made the third and fourth Voyages for settle-
ting a Colony in *Virginia*, which I pass
by to come to Matters of greater Action
and more to my present Purpose.

The Queen, about this time, got the full
Intelligence of the Preparations the King
of *Spain* was making to invade her Dom-
nions, and the whole Secret was soon after
discover'd, by the Vigilance of her Minister
Walsingham; she therefore thought it most
prudent, to endeavour at least to stifle the
Preparations in their Embryo. For this End
she ordered Sir *Francis Drake* to sea, with
a Fleet of 30 or more Ships, and with In-
structions to render as much as in him lay
these vast Preparations fruitless and to destroy
all the *Spanish* Ships, Ammunition and Pro-
visions that he should find in their Harbours
or elsewhere, before they come to *Lisbon*
where this Armada was to rendezvous.
This was about the Beginning of *April*, 1588
when *Drake* set sail with this Fleet from
Plymouth; and he had not been many Days
at Sea, before he got Intelligence, that the

the great Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions at *Cadiz* and thereabouts, designed to have been sent to *Lisbon*, upon which he immediately steer'd his Course to *Cadiz*, and he no sooner arriv'd there than he obliged six Gallies that endeavour'd to oppose his Entrance, to retire under the Castle for shelter, after which he burnt or sunk near an hundred Ships in the Bay (among which were a great new Galleon of 100 Tons, and a rich Merchant-ship of 100 Tons and 40 Brass Guns) with great store of Ammunition and Provisions. After having perform'd this Service, *Drake* return'd with his Fleet to *St. Vincent*, with three others in the Neighbourhood, and, sinking all the Fisher-boats with their Nets in this Way, sailed to the Mouth of the *Tago*, where, in the very Sight of the Spanish Admiral and the Fleet under his Command, which *Drake* in vain challeng'd to Engagement; he destroy'd the Coasts, and plunder'd and burnt above 100 Ships more. And that the Merchants who were Adventurers with him in this Undertaking, might be Shareers as well in the Profit as well as the Glory of it, he way-laid a large Spanish Carrack, richly laden and homeward bound from the *East Indies*; and had the good Fortune to take her; but beside the Value of her Cargo, which was great,

52 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
the Papers found on board her were
more considerable Advantage to the trading
Part of the Nation, as they discovered
the Secrets of the *East India* Trade and
gave Rise to the Improvements the *English*
afterwards made in that Trade to their own
Advantage. Thus were the vast Designs
the *Spaniards* interrupted for this Year,
least; but they did not wholly abandon
them; on the contrary, they were as in-
tent as ever in preparing to bring them
to Execution the next. I shall therefore
leave them thus occupied, and relate in the
Meantime the wonderful Success of a pri-
vate Expedition in more distant Parts;
mean the Voyage of *Thomas Cavendish*
Esq; round the Globe, in which, like *Drake*
he prov'd a severe Scourge to the *Spaniards*.
This Gentleman, having reduc'd his
Estate by Gallantries, now bent his Thoughts
on redeeming his Fortune at the Expence
of the common Enemy the *Spaniards*. For
this Purpose, he caus'd two intire new Ships
to be built. and adding a third to them, fit-
ted them out at his own Charge for the
Sea. He prevail'd upon himself to leave
the Pleasures of a Court to command in this
hazardous Voyage in person, which he did
with about 120 Men under him, and all the
Necessaries for a two Years Voyage. He
set sail for *Plymouth* in *July* 1586, arriv

October on the Coast of *Brasil*, in November on the *American* Coast, and in the beginning of *January*, 1587, at the Mouth of the Streight of *Magellan*, which they pass'd, and came into the *South-sea* in *February*. The latter end of *March* they came to the Bay of *Quintero*, where landing about 60 Men, they march'd peaceably some miles up the Country: The *Spaniards* had indeed sent out a Party of 200 Horse to intercept them, but they had not the Courage to venture upon the Attack, and suffered that Body to be defeated by even a less number of the *English*. About the middle of *May* they came into the Bay of *Mo- Moreno*, where they plunder'd three little Towns, and took two rich *Spanish* Ships, one of which was alone valued at 20.000 pounds, which they set on Fire, after having taken out the most valuable Goods. A few Days afterwards they came into the Bay of *Paita*, where they pillag'd and burnt the Town of that Name, and carried off whatever they found valuable. They then sail'd to the Island of *Pina*, where they found a *Spanish* Ship of 250 Tons, which they sunk, and then landing found the Governor's Treasure, valued at 20.000 Crowns, which they convey'd on board their Ships, and having with 70 of their Men defeated a Body of 100 *Spaniards*

54 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
niards and 200 *Indians*, burnt the Church
and the Town, consisting of 300 Houses
with four large Ships on the Stocks. In
June they pass'd the Line, and continuing
a Northerly Course all that Month, made
Nueva Espanna the Beginning of the new Year.
A few Days afterwards they took two *Spanish*
Ships, one of which was of 120 Tons, and
which they plunder'd and burnt. They then
sack'd the Town of *Aguatulco*, and, in the
Custom-house of that Place made a considerable
Booty. In *August* they landed at *Puerto de Natividad*,
where they plunder'd and burnt the Town,
with two Ships of 200 Tons each on the Stocks.
Two Days after they came into the Bay of St. *Jago*,
where they dragg'd for Pearls, and took a
considerable Quantity. They continued roving
and burning several Places till the Beginning
of *November*, when they espied a large Sail
from their Topmast Head. They prepared
immediately for an Engagement, chasing her
all the while; and as they drew nearer they
discover'd her to be much superior to them
in Force (and she appear'd afterwards to be
the Admiral of the *South sea*, and of the
Burden of 700 Tons) they resolv'd upon
attacking her. They came up with her in
about three Hours, and as soon as they were
within reach of her, saluted her with a Broad-
side.

a Volley of all their small Shot. The Spaniards defended their Ship for about six hours, but then yielded her up together with her Cargo in exchange for their Lives; though, they were almost double the Number of the *English*. In this Prize they found 6,000 Pieces of Gold, beside great Quantities of rich Silks, Sattins, Damasks, Musks, and Plenty of all Sorts of Provisions. They put the People on shore, and set Fire to the Ship, with above 500 Tons of Goods aboard, which they could not carry off. The Business of their Voyage being now done, they made the best of their Way for England by the Cape of Good Hope, and arriv'd in September, 1588, at Plymouth. Being now return'd to Europe, let us take a View what the Spaniards are doing at home, in order to gratify the Resentments which they had been long expressing against the *English* Nation, for keeping them within the Bounds of Justice, and the Tenor of the Law of Nations: And tho' in Sir *Francis Drake's* last Expedition, their vast Preparations had been greatly impeded, yet were they not so intirely defeated, but that they went on with them, and pursu'd their original Intent, till they had got together a fleet, to which they vainly gave the arrogant Name of the *Invincible Armada*, the Destruction of which being the most

confu-

56 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
considerable Action we ever had with the
Spanish Nation, and giving a lively Idea
their Debility, and our superior Capacity
in *Naval Affairs*, I shall be as circumstan-
tial in my Relation of it as the Limits
these brief Memoirs will possibly allow.

Authors differ as to the Nature and Quality of the Ships of which this so nam'd
Invincible Armada consisted, as well as
the Persons employ'd; but I shall confine
myself in this Particular to the Account
given by *Strype*, from a *Spanish* Book,
which were additional Notes by the Lord
Treasurer *Burleigh*, the Substance of which
is as follows: *The Spanish Armada consisted*
in all of 130 Ships, of 57,868 Tons, 19,280
Soldiers and 8450 Mariners, 2088 Slaves
and 2630 great Brass Pieces of Cannon
of all Sorts; beside twenty Caravels for
the Service of the Army, and ten Salvos
with six Oars a-piece. These Ships had on
board prodigious Quantities of Ammunition,
Field-pieces and small Arms of every
Sort, with whatever else could serve for
Ostentation or Terror; and there hardly
was a noble Family in all Spain, but had
Son, a Brother, or a Nephew, in this Ex-
pedition, flush'd with the Hopes of grow-
ing rich at the Expence of the English
Hereticks, who, without doubt, were de-
stin'd to bear the Charge of the whole Fleet

daily Expence of which, when at Sea, been computed at near 16,000 Pounds. But it was not alone from that mighty *et England* was threatned; the Duke of *Arma* had provided by the King of *Spain's* Commands, a great Number of Ships and bottom'd Boats for landing Horses and Troops; and his Army, consisting of 3000 Foot and 4000 Horse, lay in the Towns of *Flanders*, ready to be transported. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Guise* brought 12,000 Men down to the Casts of *Normandy*, which were to join the *Spanish Armada* as they pass'd by, and land in the West of *England*. This, it was design'd, but neither the Duke of *Arma* nor the Duke of *Guise* had any share in the Actions that ensued, as we shall see below.

The Queen on her Side was not backward, as she was early acquainted with the Designs hatch'd against her, in preparing for her Defence. Her Fleet, under the Command of the Lord *Howard of Effingham*, Lord High-Admiral, was put into the best Condition that could be both for Offence and Defence. His Instructions were to retire Westward, with his Vice and Rear-Admirals, Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *John Hawkins*, and Mr. *Martin Forbisher*; and the Lord *Henry Seymour*, with forty En-

58 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
glish and *Dutch* Ships, were order'd to
pair to the Coast of *Flanders* to prevent
the Duke of *Parma* from coming out. The
Fleet under the Lord *Howard* being assem-
bled at *Plymouth*, to the Number of near
ninety Sail, departed and ply'd off and on
between *Ushant* and *Scilly*, waiting for the
coming of the *Spanish* Fleet; and both
Squadrons increas'd at length to 197 Ships
in Number, indeed exceeding that of the
Enemy's Fleet; but theirs, as a late Author
observes, was superior to ours in Tonnage
near double, and in Men, more than double.
In the meantime, the Lord-Admiral
having receiv'd Advice that the *Spanish*
Armada was dispers'd in a Storm and were
return'd to their Rendezvous, he likewise
after having advanced some part of the way
in hopes of surprizing them in their Distress
return'd to *Plymouth* to refresh his Men.

The necessary Preparations for a gallant
Defence were in the Meantime not neglected;
the Sea-ports were fortified, and Signals
every where appointed where the
Troops were to march. A Body of Militia
was arm'd in every County, with proper
Officers to command them, and Directions
were given to join one another as occasions
should require: Twenty Thousand Land
men were station'd all along the Southern
Coasts of *England*, and beside all this, the
Queen

... had two Armies of regular experienced Troops, one under the Command of the Lord *Hunsdon*, consisting of 34,000 Foot, the other headed by the Lord *Leicester*, of 22,000 Foot and 1000 Horse, encamp'd at *Tilbury*: The whole Nation, and in a more particular Manner the City of *London*, were zealous in expressing their Fidelity to her Majesty on this Occasion, in shewing their Readiness to contribute, every Man in his Way, towards the Defence of their Country, their Liberties, and their Queen.

In this Disposition was the Nation, and thus was it guarded when the *Spanish Armada*, having before been twice dispersed by Storm, arriv'd, the 19th of *July*, 1588, in the Channel, and fell in with the *Lizard* in the Southermost Part of *Cornwall*; but the Night approaching, they put off to Sea again, and design'd the next Morning to attack the *British Fleet*, then lying in the Harbour of *Plymouth*. The same Day, at about in the Afternoon, the Lord Admiral receiv'd Advice of the near Approach of the Enemy's Fleet, and though the Wind blew very hard into *Plymouth Sound*, he got six Ships of his Fleet out to Sea that Evening, to the Number of fifty-four early the next Morning: With these Ships the Lord Admiral set sail, and he was scarce got as

60 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
far as *Eddystone*, when he discover'd
Spanish Fleet to the Westward, sailing
slowly, according to their *Spanish* Gravity
up the Channel, the Ships being so loose
that they appeared like so many floating
Castles. The Lord Admiral was very ready
to let them pass by him, that so, having
the Advantage of the Wind, he might strike
upon their Rear, and disorder them in their
Way.

The next Morning the first Fight be-
gan, the *English* Ships that were got out
of the Harbour, to the Number of an hun-
dred, which had recovered the Wind of the
Spaniards, making the Onset: The Begin-
ning was made by the Lord Admiral, who
attack'd with great Fury a large *Spanish*
Ship, which he mistook for the *Spanish*
Admiral, while *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Fisher*
engaged several others of the En-
emy's sternmost Ships, which they obliged
to retreat to the main Body of their Fleet
after having disabled their Vice Admiral.
The *Spaniards* maintain'd a running Fight
with the *English* at their Heels, for near
two Hours, when the Lord Admiral got
over the Chace; in Consideration that
of his Ships, which were but just got out
of *Plymouth* Haven, had not yet join'd
him. In the Night, a *Spanish* Ship call'd
St. Katherine, was brought into the mi-

their Fleet, greatly disabled, and a large
May Ship, of 800 Tons, which served for
 their Treasury, was wilfully set Fire to,
 and afterwards fell into the Hands of the
English, with a great Booty in Gold, as
 likewise a great Galleon, which having
 sprung her Fore-mast and Boltsprit, was left
 behind. The *English* Fleet having separated
 at Night by a Mistake, there was no In-
 engagement that day, which therefore the *Spa-*
ish Admiral improved in the Disposition of
 his Fleet, and to assign each Ship its Sta-
 tion.

The twenty-third, at Day-break, the
 Wind being at North, the *Spaniards* tack'd
 about and bore down upon the *English*,
 who, on their Side, tack'd likewise, and
 stood to the Westward; both being equally
 desirous to get the Weather-gage, till at
 length they came to a second Engagement,
 which proved the most general and bloody
 of any that happened between them in the
British Channel, and lasted the whole day,
 during which the *English* made several
 advantages, and, among others, took a
 great *Venetian* Ship, with several of less
 burden. This Day it was that Sir *Walter*
Raleigh, burning with an eager Desire to
 be in Action against his avow'd Enemies,
 joined the *English* Fleet, accompanied by
 many

62 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
many brave Nobles and Gentlemen, in
veral Ships.

The twenty-fourth, very little of M
ment happen'd, which gave the Lord Adm
ral Time to send on Shoar for a Supply
Powder and Ball, which he began to wa
and to divide his Fleet into four Squadrons
commanded by himself and the other three
Flag Officers. He form'd indeed a Design
this Day, to attack the Enemy's Fleet
the Dead of the ensuing Night; but a Cal
prevented the putting it into Execution.

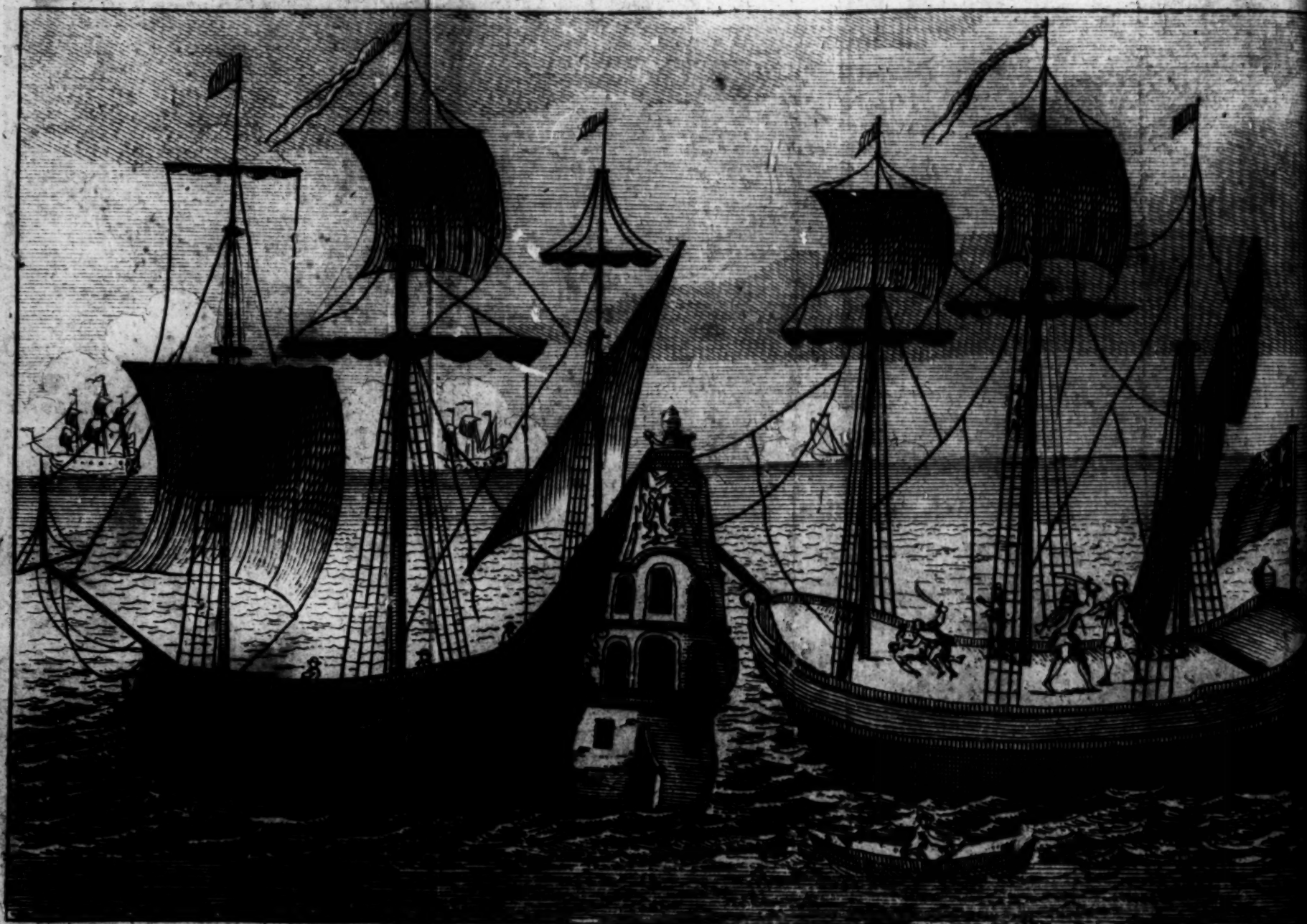
The twenty-fifth prov'd a Day of Action
which begun on occasion of a great *Portu
guse* Galleon, that could not keep up with
the rest of the Fleet, falling into the Hand
of Captain *John Hawkins*, whereupon three
of the *Spanish* Galeasses attempted to rescue
her; but they were so warmly received by
the Lord Admiral himself, and the Lord
Thomas Howard, that tho', when the two
Fleets came to a more general Ingagement
they had the good Fortune to get off, yet
they were disabled from any Action after
wards. The Remainder of this Day's Bat
tle, tho' but short, was very warm; and
two of the *English* Ships, the *Nonpareil*
and the *Mary Rose* continued ingaged long
after the two main Bodies had ceased, and
braved the whole *Spanish* Fleet.

The twenty-sixth was again a Day of In-
 on, Ammunition beginning to be short on
 h Sides, and the *English* having resolv'd,
 a Council of War, to follow the *Spani-*
 s close at their Heels, but not to attempt
 thing'till they should reach the Streights
Calais, where the Lord *Henry Seymour*
 and Sir *William Winter* lay ready to re-
 ve them, and, at the same time, to re-
 force the Fleet. During this interval, the
English were sufficiently supplied with what-
 er they wanted from Shoar, and a great
 mber of Volunteers, some of the first
 tinction, who had hired Ships at their
 n Expence, joined the Fleet, that they
 ght be Sharers in the Triumph.

The *Spanish* Fleet came to an Anchor the
 enty-seventh, before *Calais*, as did the
English, who being joined by the Lord
Henry Seymour, and Sir *William Winter*,
 w consisted of 140 stout Ships, not far
 m them. The *Spaniards* now began to
 sensible of their Vanity, and to imagine
 t their *Armada* might not be invincible,
 d therefore press'd the Duke of *Parma* to
 d out forty Fly-boats to their Assistance,
 nowledging, that they were not able,
 h their unweildy Sea-monsters, to cope
 h the light and active *English* Ships;
 Count *Justin Nassau*, and the *Dutch*
Zealand Ships, having blocked up the
 Har.

64 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
Harbours of *Dunkirk* and *Newport*, all Ex-
pectations of Aid from those Parts were
fruitless.

The twenty-eighth, the Lord Admiral
having the Queen's special Command
that Purpose, singling out eight of the war
Ships in the Fleet, converted them into Fire
ships, well fraught with all Manner of com-
bustible Matter, and having loaded all the
Cannon with Balls, Chains, and such like
Instruments of Destruction, sent them by the
Favour of the Wind and Tide, about three
Hours after Midnight, into the Midst of the
Spanish Fleet. The *Spaniards* no soon
saw the prodigious Blaze they made, that
their whole Fleet was struck with Terror
and nothing was heard, but a general Cry
of; *Cut your Cables, and get up your*
Anchors; and Necessity put them upon
ready Obedience, insomuch that they put
Sea with the greatest Confusion and Pre-
cipitancy that could possibly be conceived,
some being scattered by the Wind, others
falling foul of one another, and again, others
driving upon Sands and Shoals; and all be-
ing at the same Time, chac'd and batter'd
the *English*, from every Side, insomuch
that a greater Distress can hardly be imagin'd
than the *Spaniards* were at this Time
involved in. A great Gallies, by some call'd
led their Admiral Gallies, having lost
Rude



A Spanish Guard-Costa boarding Cap^t. Jenkins's Ship and Cutting off his Ear.

der on this Occasion, was left to the mercy of the Waves, and the next Day lay on the Sand of *Calais*, where she was taken by Sir *Amias Preston*, and some others, with about 100 Men in Boats, and her whole Crew to the Number of 1000, including Soldiers, were either killed or drowned, and 300 Galley-slaves were set at Liberty; the *English* took out 50,000 *Guineas* of the King of *Spain's* Money, and left her a Wreck.

The *Spanish* Admiral before his Fleet separated had ordered each Ship to return to their Station, as he himself did, and fired a Gun for the rest to join him; but their Ships had so dispersed them that few heard him, and many were so entangled among the Rocks on the Coasts of *Flanders* that they could not obey it; such as could came to a Rendezvous off of *Graveling*, where the *English* having again got the Weather-gage beat them, depriv'd them not only of the Consequence of *Calais* Road, but of all Hopes of Succour from *Dunkirk*; and in the meantime plied them warmly with their Cannon on every side; and here it was they gave them their last fatal Adieu, till their Gallies, Galleasses, and other Sea-monsters, were so miserably shatter'd, having their Masts pierc'd thro' and thro', their Oars and Rudders cut away, their Tacking rent, and

No. V. I their

66 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
their Masts shot down; that some were
tirely deserted as unserviceable; some
with their Men in them; others, thinking
to find Shelter on the neighbouring Coast
were seiz'd and plunder'd by the Inhab-
itants, while those who had the Power
doing it, thought of nothing more than
running away. In particular, a great Gal-
leon that happen'd to be astern was so for-
ly batter'd, that tho' she then got off
the Fleet she sunk afterwards. The chief
of the *Spanish* Ships, commanded by the
Flag-officers, had no sooner dis-entangle
themselves with great Difficulty from the
Shallows, than they were exposed to the
Fire of the *English*, and so miserably torn
and shatter'd, that a great Galleon of *Bis-
cay* with two Saicks sunk. Another Galleon
coming to the Assistance of a large Ship
that had received great Damage, was taken
by a *Dutch* Captain and carried into *Zee-
land*; and about the same Time another
Spanish Ship was cast away on the *Flemish*
Coast: The large Ship which had been re-
cued by the Galleons, being drove almost
as far as *Ostend*, where her Commander
bandon'd her, was seized by some *Flemish*
gers, and a large *Biscayan*, with two other
large Vessels were sunk: The whole *Span-
ish* Fleet, in short, was closely pursued
in great Distress the whole Day.

The last Day of *July*, early in the Morning, the *Spaniards* attempted to retreat through the Streights of *Calais*; but the Wind blowing hard at North-west forced them towards the Coasts of *Zealand*, where they would have run great Hazard of being all lost, had not the Wind shifted. The same Evening they who were left, did, in a body, resolve, in a General Council of War, that as they were in great want of Ammunition. their Ships miserably batter'd and without Anchors, their Provisions almost spent, a great Number of their Men sick or wounded, and no farther hopes of Assistance from the Duke of *Parma*, they had no other Means of escaping the Vengeance of the exasperated *English*, than to turn Home North-about. This Resolution was no sooner taken than begun to be put in Execution. and having first thrown over-board their Mules and Horses, they made all the Sail they could, and, according to their usual Custom, fled from an Enemy they had before pretended to despise, and who, in reality, were yet inferior to them in Force, tho' much superior in Valour, Skill and Conduct.

The Lord Admiral, having left a Squadron under the Command of Lord *Henry Seymour*, to assist the *Dutch* in blocking up the Duke of *Parma*, and sent another under

der Sir *William Winter* into the narrow Seas to guard the Coasts, pursued in Person the fugitive, terrified *Spaniards*, and kept them in Chace as far as the *Firth of Forth* where he imagin'd it was their Design to have put in, and had taken his Measures to destroy them there accordingly : But the Fears of the *Spaniards* were too strong to suffer them to look back, or to make the least Stop by the Way ; so they kept their Course round by the *Orknies*, the *Western Islands*, and *Ireland* ; in which Voyage several of their Ships foundered in Sea, no less than ten being cast away on the Coast of *Ireland*. The Lord Admiral with his Fleet return'd to *England*, being as it was said, obliged for want of Powder and Shot, to give over the Pursuit of the *Spaniards*, who were determin'd, as it afterwards appear'd, if they had been attack'd in their Flight, to surrender.

The Loss of the *Spaniards*, on this Expedition, has been variously recorded in History ; but upon comparing Circumstances, and all Things rightly consider'd, may be reduc'd, in short, to this ; that they lost eighty one Ships, of different Sorts and Denominations, and upwards of 13,500 Men, and the Loss of Nobility and Generals was so great, that there was hardly a Family in *Spain*, but was in Mourning upon this

is Occasion. Thus with the Loss of only one small Ship (the Ships employ'd as Fire-ships excepted) and about 100 Men, that formidable *Armada*, which had been three whole Years sitting out, at an excessive Charge, and had made the best Part of *Europe* tremble, was intirely defeated and brought to destruction.

The Overthrow of this so-named *Invincible Armada* so excited the whole Nation to War; that happy was he who could put himself in Action against the *Spaniards*; and the Queen, on her Side, judging it both more for her Safety and her Honour too, to annoy the Enemy, in his own Country, than to sit still and expect a second Attack from them, and besides; that, willing to shew the *Spaniards*, that the *English* could perform their Part, as well in an Attack as in defending themselves, there could be no Want of Incouragement to any Proposal for an Expedition against that Nation. This Sir *Francis Drake*, Sir *John Norris*, and some others, who very well knew that the Power of *Spain* was more imaginary than real, resolved to take Advantage of, and therefore, out of an uncommon Generosity, for which they were blamed by some, made an Offer to the Queen to pay the Expence of one themselves; desiring only, that she would keep a few Ships of the Royal Navy at Sea.

70 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,

Sea. It is generally said, that she contributed six Men of War, and 60,000 Pounds towards the Undertaking. This Expedition had likewise another plausible Pretence which was the restoring an Injured Prince to his Throne, I mean *Don Antonio*, the dethroned King of *Portugal*, who was retired to *England*; and beside, the States of *Holland* were willing to embark in the design, and sent some Ships to act in Conjunction with the *English*.

The Fleet fitted out for this Expedition consisted of Transports as well as Men of War; but the Number of each is so variously reported by Authors, that it is difficult to fix it; it is however, generally supposed there were above 100 of both, with fourteen or fifteen thousand Men, Soldiers and Mariners. They sailed from *Plymouth* the beginning of *April*, 1589, and arrived in a few days at the *Groyne*, where they landed, and having taken the lower Town, made several Prisoners of Note, and burnt a great Quantity of Ammunition, which had been laid up there, and designed for a new Expedition to *England*. The *Spaniards* while this was doing set Fire to a prodigious large Ship, and abandoned several other which lay in the Harbour. The *English* laid Siege to the upper Town; but that Attempt prov'd unsuccessful, occasioned by

the Accident of a Tower falling into a reach they had made: However, they had ample Satisfaction for it the next day, when 3000 Spaniards under the Conde de Andraza, approaching to relieve the Place, they were intirely defeated by the *English*, their camp taken and plundered, the fugitive Spaniards pursued for above three Miles beyond it, to the Number of 3000 cut in pieces, and a great Booty of Ammunition, Plate and Apparel made. This done, they plundered and burnt the adjacent Villages; together with the lower Town and the Cloister, and then, without returning to the Siege, peaceably re imbark'd their Troops and departed.

They now proceeded to the Coast of *Portugal*, and were joined in their Passage by the Earl of *Essex* and other Persons of Distinction, and some Ships fitted out at the Earl's Expence, without the Queen's knowledge, and some Vessels laden with Corn, which they had taken from the Spaniards. The Castle of *Pinick* was the first Place in *Portugal* that surrender'd to their victorious Arms, which they immediately put *Don Antonio* in Possession of, and were thereupon encouraged to march on for *Libraon*. They had several Advantages over the Spaniards by the Way, and among thes took the Castle of *Torres Vedras*; but

but tho' they had taken the Suburb of *S. Katherine's* at *Lisbon*; yet, finding no disposition in the Inhabitants to declare for that Prince, they abandon'd their design on the City, and marched without any Interruption from the *Spanish* Troops, tho' more-numerous than they, to the Town of *Cascais*, at the Mouth of the *Tagus*. Here they found the Fleet, which in the mean Time had taken a great Number of *Spanish* Ships on the Coast, and in particular, fifteen bound for *Lisbon* with Men and Provisions. The Admiral having made himself Master of the Town, blew up the Castle, and seized sixty Ships belonging to the *Hanse Towns*; for having furnished the Enemy with Corn and Naval Stores towards a new Expedition against *England*, which were afterwards all but two confiscated together with their Lading. At their departure, this Fleet was attacked by above twenty of the Enemy's Gallies, which were however soon obliged to ply their Oars; and the *English* having thereupon plunder'd *Vigo*, and ravaged the adjacent Country, the Fleet returned to *England* in *July*, after having greatly annoyed the *Spaniards*, and taken, together with 150 Pieces of Cannon, and more Ships than they were able to carry home, a considerable Booty, part of which was distributed among the Sailors. The Author of

Walter Raleigh's Life, says, he had a share in this Enterprize, but that he had nowhere particularly found what Part he had in it. The same Author likewise says, he received together with several others, a Gold Chain from the Queen as a Reward.

The same Year the brave and adventurous Earl of *Cumberland*, with the Queen's leave, tho' at his own Expence, excepting the Ship of the Royal Navy, commanded

an Expedition against the *Spaniards*, with four Vessels, and about 400 Men. They sailed from *Plymouth* in *June*, and three days after, made Prize of three *French* Ships,

they did the next Month on the Coast of *Main* of thirteen Ships belonging to the *Spanish* Towns and other Places, out of which having taken Goods to the Value of 100 Pounds, belonging to *Portugal*, they

seized them. They then sailed for the *Azores*, and, on the first of *August*, being within Sight of *St. Michael's*, they put out *Spanish* Colours, and, by that Stratagem,

the Night following, carried off four Ships that were at Anchor in the Harbour, without being perceived by the Town, 'till it

was too late: These Ships were chiefly laden with Wine and Oil; but another they took six Days afterwards was more richly laden, her Cargo consisting in part of Wool-
Cloth and Silk. After this they took

74 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
the Town of *Fyal* without striking a Blow
(the *Spaniards* flying before them where
they came) and they exacted a Ransom from
the Religious Houses and Churches. Here
they took several Prizes, and among others
two from the *Indies*, one of which, of
250 Tons, and fourteen Brass Guns, was
taken by three *English* Boats, notwithstanding
she was moor'd to the Castle and pro-
tected by the great Guns of the Place;
easily are the *Spaniards* subdued by
Force much inferior to their own! The
same Boats afterwards entered the River
under the very Noses of the *Spaniards*, and
brought away several smaller Ships just come
from *Guinea*, laden with Elephant's Teeth.
This done, they sailed to St. *Michael's* and
St. *Mary's*, where they took some Prizes
laden with Sugar from *Brasil*, and sent
them for *England* while the Earl pursued
his Course for *Spain*, and by the way took
a Ship of 200 Tons, bound for *Newfoundland*,
and another of 400 Tons, valued at
100,000 Pounds, as likewise near the Coast
of *Spain* two other Prizes laden with Sugar,
one under the Castle of St. *Mary's*, all three
together valued at upwards of 20,000 Pounds.
They had now more Prizes than they could
tell what to do with, and therefore made
the best of their Way for *England*, and ar-
rived at *Falmouth* about *Christmas*; after

Misfortune of losing their rich *Indian* Ze, which was cast away on *Mount's*, and suffering much for Want of Provisions.

The next Year 1590, the Queen being sensible of how much Service it would be to the Nation to keep a Fleet upon the *Spanish* Coasts, as well to prevent any further Attempts from that Quarter, as to intercept their Trade from the *Indies*, sent out two Squadrons of five Men of War each, under the Command of Sir *John Hawkins* and Sir *Martin Forbisher* for that Purpose. The King of *Spain* hereupon dispatched a Fleet of twenty Sail to oppose them, and to seize their homeward bound *India* Fleet and Treasures; but, after they were at Sea, being better advised than to hazard twenty of their best Ships against so unequal a Force as that of ours, recalled them, and ordered the *India* Fleet to winter there; which indeed frustrated the hopes of our Fleet, but prov'd a great Loss to their Merchants, and occasioned so many Bankruptcies, that what with the Stagnation of Trade on this Account, and the Damage their Ships suffered by wintering in the *Indies*, they could not recover themselves in some Years.

We find two other remarkable Transactions which happen'd this Year to the Honour of the *English* Nation, and the Disadvantage

76 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
vantages of the *Spaniards*; one, the fifth
Attempt for the establishing a Colony in
Virginia, in which several *Spanish* Ships
were taken and destroyed, and the other
Sea Fight between ten *English* Merchant
Ships, and twelve *Spanish* Gallies, of which
I shall give a more particular account. These
ten Ships were returning homewards, from
several Parts of the *Levant*, but were not
joined in one Body for their common Safety.
Near the Mouth of the Streights, on the *Ba-
bary* Coast, they discovered twelve large *Span-
ish* Gallies, which as they lay in wait for
them, they concluded were well furnished
with Men, Ammunition, and all Necessaries
for that Purpose. This did not however
dismay the *English*, who as they had the
Night before them, spent it in making all
possible Preparations for a resolute Defence.
The next Morning, which was the twenty-
fourth of *April* when the *Spaniards* bore
down upon them, they perceived them to
be the Squadron of Gallies, commanded by
Don Andrew Doria, the King's Viceroy
in those Parts, an inveterate Enemy of the
English; and they found that they were
mann'd with 2 or 300 Men each. The
Gallies began the Fight with great Fury; but
met with so warm a Salute, from one
of the *English* Ships as cleared a whole
Broad-side of the Men of one of them, and

and thro' and thro', which was second-
by a general Salvo from the whole Fleet:
and now the Battle began with great Warmth
on both Sides, and continued so for six
hours; in which Time the *Spanish* Gallies
were so disabled, that they soon after took
down their Oars, with the greatest Confusion
and Precipitation imaginable, and plied to-
wards the nearest Harbour for Shelter, with
such the Haste their batter'd Condition would
admit of, leaving the *English* the Honour
of a compleat Victory, and Masters of the
open Sea, to go whither they would; and
that without the Loss of a single Man, on
their Side, and a very little Damage to their
ships. It appear'd afterwards, that two of
these formidable Gallies were so shatter'd,
that it was not without great Difficulty, that
they kept them above Water; and that they
lost so many Men kill'd as prevented any
more Gallies being sent out that Year.

The first memorable Expedition, of which
I shall take Notice, in the Year 1591, was
that of the Lord *Thomas Howard* to the
Azores, in order to intercept the *Spanish*
late Fleet, which, as I observ'd, winter'd
in the *West Indies*, and was now of Necess-
ity to return home: And tho' it fail'd of
the Success they hoped for, and lost in it a
fine Ship (the first, according to Sir *William*
Monson, the *Spaniards* took from the *En-*
glish

78 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
glish) and one of the bravest Commanders
the Queen had, yet ended to the Glory of the
English Nation, and Shame of the *Spaniards*.
For the Purpose above-mention'd, his Lord-
ship sail'd, with six or seven of the Queen's
Ships, some Tenders and a few Pinnaces,
early in the Spring, to *Flores*, one of the
Azores Islands, where he lay six Months
in impatient Expectation of the Booty they
look'd out for, the King of *Spain* having
given Orders for this Fleet to come home
as late as possible, imagining that the *En-*
glish would be tir'd out by fruitless wait-
ing; however, for the better Security of
his Treasure, he fitted out a Fleet of fifty-
three Sail to convoy it home, thinking
such a Number might happily be a Match
for six or seven *English*. This Fleet came
upon the *English* so unexpectedly, that the
Lord *Howard* had scarce Time to get his
Ships out to Sea, with half his Men sick
and unserviceable; he receiving Advice of
it the last of *August*, and the Fleet appearing
in sight soon after the Message was deli-
ver'd: But the Ship call'd the *Revenge*, in
which was the Vice Admiral, Sir *Richard*
Greenvil, slaying for some of his Men who
were straggling on Shoar, was so pent up
between the Island and the *Spanish* Fleet,
that he had only the Alternative, either to
surrender to the *Spaniards*, or fight his Way
thru

ro' their whole Fleet. He bravely resolv'd
 on the latter, tho' he had ninety sick Men
 board, and maintain'd, for fifteen Hours
 together, the most gallant Fight that perhaps
 was ever recorded in History: During which
 the Spaniards boarded him several Times,
 and were as often repulsed. He had, at
 the same and the same Time, to deal with five of
 the largest Ships in the Spanish Fleet, one of
 which was of 1500 Tons, and seventy-eight
 guns, and all five filled with Soldiers; and
 he never had less than two large Galleons by
 his Side, who were relieved from Time to
 Time; so that he actually engag'd in close
 fight, with fifteen of the best Ships of the
 Spanish Fleet, sunk some of them, and oblig'd
 them all to leave her; and she perhaps had to
 do with every Ship in the Fleet at a Distance.
 Mr Richard, tho' wounded at the Beginning
 of the close Fight, which was about three
 of the Afternoon, continued commanding
 on the upper Deck till near 12 at Night,
 when being wounded by a Musket-shot in
 the Body, he was carried into the Cabbin to
 be dress'd, where the Surgeon was killed by
 the Spaniards Side, and he himself receiv'd another
 wound, by a Shot, in the Head. In this
 condition, himself desperately, and, as it af-
 terwards appear'd, mortally wounded, his
 bravest Men killed, his Deck covered with
 dead and wounded, his Ship (or rather
 Wreck)

80 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
Wreck) having six Foot Water in the Hold
all his Masts carried by the Board, his Tack-
ling and upper Work all ruin'd, and all his
Powder spent to the last Barrel, Sir Richard
order'd his Ship to be sunk, with all who were
in her. This, indeed, his Officers who were
left did not suffer; but however would not
surrender till they were admitted to a Cap-
tulation for their Lives and Liberties, which
Capitulation, nevertheless, the *Spaniards*
perfidiously broke. It has been computed
that the Ship before she surrender'd, had re-
ceived 800 Cannon-shot, and withstood the
Fire of near 10,000 Soldiers and Seamen
with only 100 Men fit to bear Arms, of
which near sixty survived this glorious Ac-
tion, tho' hardly a Man but had one or
more Wounds to bear Testimony of their
Valour. On the other Hand, the *Spaniards*
acknowledg'd the Loss of 1000 Men, and
several Officers of Distinction. Sir Richard
died two Days after, on board the *Spanish*
Admiral, and his Ship foundered soon after
at Sea, with 200 *Spaniards* on board her.
The Lord Howard, with the other five
Ships, did what they could to relieve their
brave Companion; but 'twas impossible for
them to break thro' the Cluster of Ships with
which he was surrounded. They continued
however, the Engagement, notwithstanding
the vast Superiority, as long as they had the
Advantage.

Advantage of the Wind, and did all that Men of Valour and Conduct could do; and the Admiral would even have continued it longer, had not the Officers dissuaded him from it, as it would have been but sacrificing their own Lives, and her Majesty's Ships to no purpose.

It is remarkable, that the *India Fleet* for which the *English* had so long waited, fell with the *Spanish Armada* the very Day after this Action, and so but just escaped their Clutches: But the Sea was not so favourable to the *Spaniards*, for when the *Revenge*, as mention'd above, was lost off Saint Michael's, fourteen *Spanish Vessels* were sacrificed to her Manes and perish'd with her, and fifteen or sixteen of their Men of War were lost in the same Storm. On the other Islands, beside above forty of the *India Fleet* before in the Bay of *Mexico*, and about the *Bermudas*, in all which they lost above ten thousand Men.

The Lord *Howard* having nothing farther to do in these Seas, made the best of his way homewards, and in his Passage had sufficient Retribution for the Loss of the *Revenge*, by the taking of several rich *Spanish Ships*; and he had before this Acci-
dent, at several Times, taken at least twenty Ships coming from *St. Dominico*, *India*, *Brazil*, and other Ports. All these were sent

82 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
to *England*, and among them were two
coming from the Continent, in which was
a considerable Treasure of Gold and Silver.
To conclude, tho' they miss'd of the main
Prize, this was far from being a losing Ex-
pedition to us, tho' it was greatly so unto
the *Spaniards*; and we must reckon to the
Advantage of it, that some Ships fitted out
at *London*, design'd as a Supply for the
Lord *Howard's* Squadron, being dispers'd
at Sea, took three rich Prizes, two of which
they pillaged, and brought home the third
with them.

I must not conclude the Transactions of
this Year, without mentioning the gallant
Action of *Robert Bradshaw* of *Limehouse*,
Commander of a *Turkey Ship* called the
Centurion, who in his Passage from *Ma-
seilles* near the *Streights Mouth*, with co-
ly forty eight Men and Boys, engaged with
five *Spanish Gallies* mann'd with near 1000
Men, and having bravely defended himself
in a close Fight for five Hours, obliged the
the *Spaniards* to ungrapple, and sheer off
with the Loss of a great Number of Men
either kill'd or drowned, tho' he on his
Side lost only four Men and had but ten
wounded. He was visited again the next
Day by six other Gallies, but they had not
Courage to attack him.

In 1592, the Earl of Cumberland fitted out a small Squadron of five Ships only, hired of the Merchants, with a View of preying on the outward-bound Carracks; and he designed to have commanded in person; but being detain'd three Months by contrary Winds, he alter'd his Resolution: he then gave the chief Command to Capt. Morton, and order'd him to proceed for the Azores. In their Passage off of Castile, they took a considerable Portuguese Prize, which they sent home with one of their Vessels: The rest continued their Voyage, and after having refreshed at the Azores, putting to Sea again, they got in sight of a rich Portuguese Carrack, call'd the Santa Cruz, which they pursued to the Head of Lagowna, on the South End of the Azores; but not being able to come up with her that Night by reason of a Storm, the Portuguese carried on shore what they could, and then set Fire to the Ship. The English landed the next Day, and took not only a good Part of the Booty, but the Ship itself. They had Advice of another Carrack, call'd the Madre de Dios, which likewise fell into their Hands, after some Weeks Expectation, tho' not till she made a stout Defence, for more than an Hour against them, and some other Ships which had in the meantime join'd them.

This Carrack was valued at an immense Sum, my Author says some Millions, but does not say of what Coin: This, however is certain, that after she was brought to *England*, her Cargo was appraised at One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds; and no doubt before that, a good Part of the Gold, Silver, and Jewels she had, in great store on board her was embezzled; for, by the Accounts the Adventurers had received before her Arrival, she was supposed to be worth Five Hundred Thousand Pounds. There was no small Contention about dividing this Spoil, which, however, is foreign to my present Purpose.

The same Year, one *Christopher Newport* made a prosperous Voyage to the *West Indies*, having with three Ships and a Pinnace sack'd and plunder'd four Towns, and taken or burnt seventeen Frigates and two Ships. They were likewise assisting at the taking of the large Carrack mention'd above.

We find likewise this Year, that Sir *Walter Raleigh* began an Expedition with fifteen Ships, design'd either to seize on *Panama* with the *Spanish Treasury* of Gold there, or to intercept the Flota when it was on board: But the Queen thinking it to recall him, after he was at Sea, the Fleet was divided, and put part under the Command of Sir *Martin Forbisher*, with Orders

orders to cruize on the Coast of *Spain*, and the Remainder under that of Sir *John Burroughs*, with Directions to lie in wait for the *East India* Carracks at the *Azores*. Before they separated, they took a great *Bisayan* Ship of 600 Tons upon the *Spanish* Coast; and *Burroughs* afterwards took a *Spanish* Fly-boat on the Coast of *Portugal*. He then pursued his Voyage, and by the way took several Caravels. At *Flores* he met and join'd with the Earl of *Cumberland*, and was a Partaker with him of the glory and Advantage of having forced one such Carrick on shore, and taking another call'd the *Madre de Dios*, of which I have given an Account above.

In the Year 1593, the Earl of *Cumberland* again fitted out a Squadron of six Ships for an Expedition against the *Spaniards*, at the Beginning of which he commanded in Person, and was not long at Sea before he took two *French* Ships of the League, so richly laden that they bore the expence of the whole Voyage thrice over. Soon after this, he being separated from the rest of his Squadron, alone master'd twelve large Hulks, after a Fight of two Hours, and took out of them great Quantities of powder and Ammunition, design'd for the King of *Spain's* Service. A dangerous Fit of Sicknels seizing him quickly afterwards, he

He was obliged to return home, and only three of his Ships prosecuted the intended Voyage to the *West Indies*, with the Resolution of seizing the Pearl-Fisheries of *Margarita*. In this they succeeded, and made a considerable Booty of this precious Commodity; after which, finding the *Spaniards* every where alarm'd, and on their Guard in these Parts, sail'd for *St. Domingo*, and not far from that Place surprized some large *Spanish* Farm-houses with a Sugar work, which they set at a considerable Ransom. One of these Ships, laden with Booty, departed hereupon for *England*, and the other two fleeing their Course for the Bay of *Honduras*, met with seven Ships in the Road of *Puerto de Cavallos*, the least of which was 180 Tons, and the largest of 250. Notwithstanding this Inequality of Number as well as Force, the largest of the two *English* being but of 120 Tons, they resolved to attack them, and, after a Fight of twenty four Hours, oblig'd the *Spaniards* to abandon them all. They brought the largest of them off, laden with the best of the Spoil of the Remainder, which having set Fire to, they made the best of their Way for *England*.

The next Year, 1594, the Earl of Cumberland fitted out three Ships, two of which were of 250 Tons, together with a Caravel

and a Pinnace, on an Expedition for the
East Indies. They set Sail from *Plymouth*
 6th of *April*, about five Weeks before
 the remaining Ships of his last Year's Ex-
 pedition return'd to the same Place. The
 most remarkable Transactions of this Voy-
 age, were their Engagements with two of
 the best and richest Carracks the King of
Spain had, one of 2000, and the other of
 1000 Tons. The first was reckon'd to be
 of greater Value than the *Madre de*
Deus, and would alone have been a suffi-
 cient Reward for their Labour and Expen-
 se; but they were not so successful. The
Spaniards indeed lost their Treasure, but it
 was not the good Fortune of the *English*
 to get it; for after a desperate Fight, the
Spaniards, when reduc'd to the utmost Ex-
 tremity, set Fire to their Ship (which after-
 wards blew up) and threw themselves over-
 board; so that of 1100 Men, only two e-
 scaped being either kill'd or drown'd, the
 Governor of *Mozambique* and *Sofala*,
 and the Captain of a Carrack, being ta-
 ken up by the *English*, were carried to *En-*
gland, and afterwards ransomed. In this Ac-
 tion, the Vice-Admiral of the *English* was
 kill'd, and the Admiral so desperately wound-
 ed, that he died of his Wounds after his
 return. About a Fortnight after they dis-
 cover'd the other Carrack, with which they
 maintained

88 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
maintained a close Fight for two Hours together: But when Victory declared for them, and the Carrack was terribly shattered'd, the *English* Officers being for the most Part kill'd, the Men gave over the Fight, and made the best of their way home; so that this Voyage was of little Advantage to the Adventurers, though the *Spaniards* suffer'd greatly by it.

The same Year, Capt. *John Lancaster*, with three Ships and a Pinnace in Timber, fitted out by some Merchants of *London*, to take Revenge of the *Spaniards* for having seiz'd some Effects belonging to them, sail'd in the Month of *November* from *Dartmouth*, with 275 Men and Boys; and they were so successful, that before they came to *Cape Blanco*, they had taken thirty nine *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Prizes; four of which they only kept and plunder'd the rest. At the Island of *Mayo* they framed their Pinnace, and while they were there associated themselves with one *Venner*, an *Englishman*, who had under his Command two Ships and a Pinnace, with a *Biscayan* Vessel they had taken. They now agreed upon an Attempt on the Town of *Fernambuc*, on the Coast of *Brasil*, where they were inform'd the Lading which had been saved out of an *East Indian* Carrack lost near that Place had been laid up. They arrived

arrived there the twenty-ninth of *March*, 1595, and the next Day took the Fort, tho' defended by 600 Men and seven Pieces of Cannon, with their Boats only; and the Ships upon a Signal given coming in, they soon made themselves Masters of the lower Town, where they knew the Store-houses were. They kept Possession of it a whole Month, and during that Time, loaded not only their own Ships, but three large *Dutch* Ships, carrying together 1100 Tons, which they took on Freight for *England*, as also four *French* Ships, together with fifteen Sail, with *Brasil* Wood, Sugar, Callicoes, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and other rich Merchandizes; notwithstanding they were all the Time harrass'd by the *Portuguese* and *Indians*, who attack'd them eleven Times in Form, and twice attempted to destroy them by Fireships, combustible Boats, and the like; and all this without any considerable Loss of Men, or of any Ships; for tho' they were separated at Sea, Capt. *Lancaster*, at his Arrival in the *Downs*, had the Satisfaction to find that they were all safe arrived; the *French* at *Diepe*, Captain *Venner* with his Ships at *Plymouth*, and what belong'd to him and his Owners at *London*.

In the Year 1595, upon a general Report throughout all *Europe*, that the *Spaniards*

90 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
again had a Design to invade *England*, the
Queen order'd two Squadrons to be fitted
out, one to cruize in the *British* Seas, and
the other under the Command of Sir *Fran-*
cis Drake and Sir *John Hawkins*, as Joint
Admirals, with a Body of Land Forces on
board, commanded by Sir *Thomas Basken-*
ville, for *America*: But I shall only give
a brief Account of the Adventures of the
latter. They departed from *Plymouth* in
the Month of *August*, and repaired first to
Grand Canary, on which they made an At-
tempt, though it did not succeed to their
Wishes; whereupon they repaired to *Do-*
minica. The Day after their Arrival there,
five *Spanish* Ships pick'd up an *English*
Pinnacle that had straggled from the Fleet,
and by putting the Men to the Torture, got
out the Secret of their Design on *Puerto*
Rico, which with their too long Stay at
Dominica and *Guadelupe*, render'd it of no
Effect, the *Spaniards* having had Time, be-
fore their Arrival there, to bury their Treas-
ure, and particularly the Value of three
Millions of Ducats in Silver, and put them-
selves in a Posture of Defence; and thro'
the Grief of this Disappointment, that great
Man, Sir *John Hawkins*, lost his Life.
But tho' they were disappointed of the ho-
ped for Treasure, they were resolv'd to give
the *Spaniards* a Proof of their superior Va-
lour

ur; for they having placed five Ships
 thin the Haven, of from 200 to 400 Tons
 rden, with twenty Brass Cannon in each,
 d filled with Musqueteers, and beside,
 nk a Ship at the Entrance with Booms
 om each End of it to the very Forts that
 arded the Avenues, thereby to prevent
 heir coming in, Sir Thomas Baskerville,
 th twenty-five Boats and Pinnaces well-
 ann'd, got into the Road within the Ca-
 es, where, notwithstanding the *Spaniards*
 ed near 200 Cannon-shot upon them, and
 ed them incessantly with their small Arms,
 ey set Fire to the five Ships, burnt their
 ear Admiral down to the Water, and ve-
 much damaged the Admiral and Vice-
 miral, in which Action a great Number
Spaniards were either burnt, kill'd or
 owned. Having thus made them sensible
 hat they could have done, if any Booty
 d been to be got by it, they re-imbark'd
 d sail'd over to the Continent, where they
 nt *La Hacha*, notwithstanding a Ransom
 34,000 Ducats was offer'd for it. They
 afterwards set Fire to *La Rancheria*, where
 ey took a great Number of Negroes and
 her Prisoners, with good Store of Pearl
 d other rich Booty, and likewise a Bri-
 ntine with some Silver and Pearls. After
 is, they destroyed several Villages in the
 ighbourhood, and took the Town of St.

92 E N G L A N D's *Triumph*; or,
Martha, which they likewise burnt, as they
did also *Nombre de Dios* with all the Ship-
ping there, consisting of Frigates, Barks and
Gallions. They found no Money in the
Town, but in a Watch-house near the Town
on the Top of a Hill, they found twenty
Sows of Silver, two Bars of Gold; some
Pearls, coin'd Money. and other Pillage.
All this being done, they form'd a Design
of going towards *Panama*, and had march'd
almost half the Way to the *South Sea*; but
they found Passes and Defilees so fortified
that it was impracticable. Sir *Francis*
Drake then resolved to make towards the
Island of *Escudo*, and from thence to *Puerto Bello*; but that Design was prevented
by his being seized with the Bloody Flux,
which in a few Days carried off this great
Commander; and it is remarkable, that he
found his Grave (in the Sea) near the Place
where he had obtain'd a larger Share of
Glory and Renown. Both Admirals being
being now dead, Sir *Thomas Baskerville*
and the other Officers concluded to return
to *England*. By the Way they fell in with
the *Spanish* Fleet, which had been waiting
for them some time off of *Cuba*, but after
an obstinate Fight with them of two Hours,
in which several of the Enemy's best Ships
received great Damage, and the biggest of
them was burnt, they were forced to flee

f. Thus, though they had the Fortune to save their Treasure, they were obliged every where to acknowledge the *English* their Masters.

The Beginning of the Year 1595, Sir *Walter Raleigh* set out on his Voyage for the Discovery of the Gold Mines of *Guiana*; but as this Voyage was attended with little Action, except the burning of the little City of *St. Joseph's*, and likewise in his return of *Cumana*, and some Cottages at *St. Mary's* and *Rio de la Hacha*, I shall pass it by.

The last Expedition of this Year, which I shall take Notice of, is that of *Preston, Homer, Jones and Prowse*, with four Ships and a Pinnace, in which, though the Advantages that accrued to the Undertakers, were not so considerable as they hoped, the Damages to the *Spaniards* were very great. They pillaged the Islands of *Puerto Santo* and *Coche*, and burning the principal Towns of both; from the latter took away some *Spaniards* and *Indians*, with a small Quantity of Pearls. *Cumana* they suffered the Inhabitants to ransom, but took three Caravels with their Long-boats. They likewise burnt the Town of *St. Jago de Leon*, with the Fort and several Villages in the Neighbourhood; and lastly, they took and reduced to Ashes the Town of *Coros*, with
three

94 *ENGLAND's Triumph*; or,
three *Spanish* Ships on the Coast (which they
could not carry off, because the *Spaniards*
had convey'd away the Sails) and then made
the best of their Way homewards.

I come now to the grand Expedition of
the *English* against the *Spaniards*, under
the Command of the Earl of *Effex* and the
Lord High Admiral *Howard*, in which the
City of *Cadiz* was taken. This may be
call'd the Counter-part of their Attempt on
England, in 1588, with the happy Differ-
ence, however, that the *English* were as
successful in this, as they were unsuccessful
in the other. Authors differ as to the Num-
ber of Ships and Men employ'd in this Ex-
pedition; though they are generally sup-
posed to have been between 100 and 150
of the former of every Sort, mann'd with
about 14,000 Men, half Soldiers and half
Seamen.

This Fleet departed the first Day of *June*
from *Plymouth* with a prosperous Gale, and
on the tenth took three *Hamburg* Fly-
boats, which having left *Cadiz* but a Fort-
night before, gave them the favourable Ac-
count, that they had no Suspicion there
of this Design of the *English*; and the
Discovery of it, by a *Flemish* Fly-boat,
which was officiously making the best of
her Way to *Lisbon* for that Purpose, was
prevented by its being luckily taken. The
eighteenth,

the next day, they had the Satisfaction to see
 pass by an *Irish* Ship, just returning from
 that Port, that the *Spaniards* were in the
 most tranquil Security, the Town almost
 in a defenceless State, and the Port full
 of Men of War, Gallies, Galleons, and
 Merchant-Ships, richly laden for the *In-*
discovery; but in no Condition for a Defence.
 The Hopes of this rich Booty, added a
 spur to their Inclinations to annoy the
Spaniards, and in two Days after, they
 attack'd the Place. After some Debate on
 the Manner of making the Attack, they
 resolv'd to surprize the Ships, and make
 themselves Masters of the Harbour, before
 they attempted to land. Accordingly the
 Ships appointed for this Service by Break
 Day, the next Morning, disdaining the
 defence from the Fort St. *Philip* and the Gal-
 lies, pass'd them by with great Resolution,
 and bore up directly to the *Spanish* Ships.
Walter Raleigh attack'd the Ships, and
Francis Vere, supported by the Earl of
Essex, the Gallies, and they were so suc-
 cessful, that after a sharp Engagement, which
 lasted till Noon, the *Spaniards* at Length
 perceiving that their Vessels were miserably
 murther'd and disabled, and such a Number of
 their Men kill'd, that they could no longer
 maintain them, set most of them on Fire,
 sunk them, and endeavour'd to make to-
 wards

96 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
wards the Land, with such Precipitation
that most of them were drowned, or taken
Prisoners. The *Spanish* Admiral, of 1500
Tons, was blown up; but two great Gal-
leons, of 1200 Tons each, and the Re-
mainder which the *Spaniards* themselves
had not burnt or sunk, were run on Shore.
In the mean Time the *Dutch* took the *Pu-
erts*, and soon after 800 Soldiers were land-
ed to attempt the City, and Success at-
tended them in so singular a Manner, that
before the *Spaniards* could take any Mea-
sures for the Defence of the Place, the *En-
glish* forc'd one of their Gates, and in less
than half an Hour afterwards, made them-
selves Masters of the Market place, with
little Resistance. The Town-house and
Castle, into which the Garrison, and the
principal Inhabitants, had in their Confu-
sion, retired, surrender'd the next Day, and
gave Hostages for the Payment of 600,000
Ducatees, to save their Lives. While this
was doing, Sir *Walter Raleigh* was detach'd
to *Puerto Reale*, to destroy a Fleet of Mer-
chant Ships, that had retir'd there for Se-
curity; and this they effected; though the
Spaniards offer'd two Millions of Ducats
for their Ransom. The Loss to the *Span-
iards* by this glorious and truly noble Ex-
pedition, was, in Money, Ships, Stores and
Provisions, above twenty Millions of Du-
cats.

rs, and the *English*, after having plunder'd the Island, demolish'd the Forts, batter'd and stroy'd the Walls and Towers, and laid the best part of their City itself in Ashes, embark'd their Troops, and set Sail the 11th of July for *Faro*, which they likewise plunder'd, and then made the best of their way for *England*. The *English* likewise made two Expeditions this Year to the West Indies, one under the Command of Captain *Anthony Shirley*, and the other under Captain *William Parker* of *Flymouth*, in which I find nothing so considerable as to be worthy our Remark, excepting the taking of *Jamaica* by the former, and *Cambachy* by the latter.

The next Year, 1597, furnishes us but with one Expedition, which was at the Expense of the Publick. The Queen having received repeated Advices that the King of Spain, notwithstanding the many Defeats he had met with from the *English*, was making Preparations for a Descent in *Ireland*, had recourse to her usual Policy, of sending him Occupation at home. For this purpose she caused a Fleet of forty Men of War and seventy Tenders to be fitted out, and raised a Body of 6000 Land Forces; 3000 of which were however discharged before the Fleet sailed) and to these the Dutch added ten Men of War, commanded by

No. VII. N

98 **ENGLAND's Triumph**; or,
by their own Admiral. The *English* Fleet
was commanded by the Earl of *Essex* in
Chief, the Lord *Thomas Howard* and Sir
Walter Raleigh; and the Land-forces by
the Lord *Montjoy*, under the Earl of *Essex*,
who were accompanied by a great Number
of Volunteers of Distinction. This Fleet
set sail the seventeenth of *August* towards
the *Groyne* and *Ferrol*; but the *Spaniards*
having had early Notice of this Armament,
they found them in such a State of Defence,
that it was impossible to attack the Ships
in those Harbours; the Fleet therefore sail-
ed for the *Azores* to lie in wait for the
India Fleet. The first Action was their
plundering the Island of *Fyal*, and burning
the Town of that Name, which was per-
formed by Sir *Walter Raleigh*; and soon
after the Island of *Graciosa* likewise sub-
mitted. From thence the Fleet sailed for
St. Michael's; but unhappily for them, they
had hardly been departed two Hours, be-
fore the *India* Fleet arrived, and being in-
formed that the *English* were in those Seas,
retreated with all possible Expedition into
the strong Port of *Angra*, in the Island of
Tercera, where they were secure from any
Attack, and thereby all escaped, excepting
three Stragglers that were pick'd up by the
English; and they afterwards took three
other Ships, one of which was of 400
Tons.

Tons, and richly laden. The taking of *Tercera* being impracticable, the Earl of *Essex* surpriz'd *Villa Franca*, and took it with a considerable Booty; and Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in the mean Time, took a *Brasil* Ship, and run a great Carrack, coming from the *East Indies*, on Shore, where the *Spaniards* themselves burnt her. The Fleet returned to *England*, in the Month of *October*, not having lost a Ship in the Expedition; but the *Spaniards*, who in the mean Time had endeavour'd to make a Descent upon the Coast of *Cornwall*, were not so fortunate; for their whole Fleet was dispersed in a Storm, several of their Ships were lost, and one was forced into *Dartmouth* by Strels of Weather.

In the Year 1598 was the last Expedition of the Earl of *Cumberland* to the *West Indies*: He set sail from *Plymouth* on the sixth of *March* with twenty Ships; and had not been long at Sea before he took a Ship belonging to *Hamburgh* and a *French* Vessel, and before he departed from the Coast of *Spain*, two *Flemish* Vessels laden with Corn. Having made the *Canaries*, he took the Island of *Lancerotta*, and ravag'd it. He then sailed for *America*, and took the Island of *St. Juan de Puerto Rico*, with the Town of that Name, though he landed but 1000 Men, and the *Spaniards* had

100 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
4000 Men in the Garrison. During their
Stay there they took several *Spanish* Ships,
and on the fourteenth of *August* set sail
from thence, after having been forty Days
on the Island, and made a considerable
Booty of Gold, Pearl, and other Commodi-
ties, and then return'd for *England*. This
Expedition was of singular Service to the
Nation, over and above the Prizes taken,
and of great Damage to the *Spaniards*, be-
cause thereby the Carracks were prevented
from making their Voyage to the *Indies* for
this Year, and the *Spanish* Plate Fleet was
hinder'd from returning from *America*.

This Year died *Philip II.* King of *Spain*,
Queen *Elizabeth's* avowed and mortal E-
nemy, who was continually aiming at her
Destruction, but always unsuccessfully, and
to his own Shame and Confusion. After his
Death, a Treaty of Peace between *England*
and *Spain* was set on Foot, but came to
nothing; no more than did another Trea-
ty, for which Commissioners met in 1600.
at *Boulogne* in *Picardy*, but soon separated
without coming to any Conclusion; for it
seems the *Spaniards* were as full of their
Shifts and Evasions in those Days, as they
have been in more modern Times. Hostili-
ties we're hereupon renewed in the Year
1601, the *English* relieving the *Low Coun-*
tries, and the *Spaniards*, on their Side
assisting

Assisting the Rebels in *Ireland*. Towards Winter, the latter sent a Fleet of forty-eight Ships with 4000 Soldiers to invade *Ireland*, and they landed these Troops before there was the least Suspicion of their Design in *England*; but no sooner was it known, than Sir *Richard Levison* was sent with what Ships could in haste be got ready, to encounter them; and he was so successful, that he destroy'd their whole Fleet in the Harbour where they lay so entirely, that several Officers who escap'd by Land to another Harbour, were glad to get away in a French Ship for *Spain*. The English were no less successful by Land; for having on Christmas Eve defeated the Spaniards and Irish Rebels, the former were by Agreement (the Irish having submitted) transferred to *Spain* in English Vessels.

Queen *Elizabeth* having, towards the conclusion of the Year 1600, erected the first East India Company in *England*, the next Year five Ships were fitted out for those Parts, and they were not only successful in Trade, but took several Prizes from the Spaniards and Portuguese. This Year was likewise famous for an Expedition that proved very glorious to our Nation, tho' perform'd by so inconsiderable a Force as two small Ships, a Pinnace and two Shallops, under the Command of Capt. *William Parker*,

Parker, and of this small Squadron they had the Misfortune to lose the Pinnace off of the South Cape. Their first Enterprize was on the Island of *St. Vincent*, one of the *Cape de Verde* Islands, which they took, and burnt the Town of that Name, after having divided the Spoil of it. They then stood over to the Coast of the Continent, and took *La Rancheria*, or the Pearl Fishery, for which they took a Ransom, as they did likewise for a great *Portuguese* Ship which they took at *Cape de Vela*, coming from *Angola* and *Congo*. The seventh of *February* 1602, they enter'd the River *Porto Bello*, with their Boats and Pinnaces and 150 Men, and came to an Anchor near the strong Castle of *St. Philip*, pretending to be *Spaniards*. It being Night, Captain *Parker* in about an Hour after gave them the Slip, with his two Boats and about thirty Men, leaving the Pinnaces at Anchor; and with this small Force, after having set Fire to the Town of *Trinida*, marched into the great and rich Town of *Porto Bello*, and had the Courage with his Handful of Men to attack a Squadron of Soldiers, who were set to guard the King's Treasury with two *Brass* Field-pieces. After an obstinate Fight of four or five Hours, during which he was recruited by about 100 fresh Men from his Pinnaces, he made himself

himself Master as well of the King's Treasure as the Town, in which they likewise found a considerable Booty in Money, Plate, and Merchandizes. Captain *Parker* having thus taken with so small a Number of Men, and in so little Time, one of the finest and most magnificent Towns the King of Spain had in the *West Indies*, was satisfied with his Booty; and, to set the *Spaniards* an Example of Generosity they were little acquainted with, and as little deserved, released the Governor and his other Prisoners of Distinction, without exacting any Ransom, spared the Town and Forts from Fire, tho' they might have demolish'd them, and returned triumphant to *England*.

As we now draw towards the Conclusion of our glorious Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, we have but one considerable Expedition more to give an Account of, in which she triumph'd, with as much Glory over the *Spaniards*, as she had done during the whole Course of it. They being again aiming at what they never could effect in *Ireland*, the Queen, to divert them from it, sent out a small Fleet, under Sir *Richard Levison*, and Sir *William Monson*, to annoy their Coasts. This Fleet, which consisted of but eight large Men of War, of the Queen's, and some hired Ships, set Sail, twice, in the Month of *March*, 1602.

Sir

Sir *Richard Levifon*, with one Part of it, met with the Plate Fleet, in their Course from *Tercera* to *Spain*, and tho' they consisted of thirty-eight Sail, bravely attack'd them; but for want of the rest of the Fleet, and the *Dutch* Squadron which was to have joined him, was obliged to suffer their Escape.

The first of *June*, having join'd Sir *William*, who in the mean Time, had taken a rich *India* Ship, they took two Ships of the East Country, bound for *Lisbon*, and while they were rummaging them, got Intelligence, that a large Carrack, of 1600 Tons, was just arriv'd at *Cezimbra*, near *Sa Ubes*, richly laden from the *East-Indies*, and that there were eleven Gallies in the same Harbour, eight of which, under *Frederick Spinola*, were bound for *Flanders*, to cruize upon the *Dutch*. Notwithstanding the Danger of attempting this golden Bait, which was defended by a strong Castle, and eleven stout Gallies, it was too alluring to be neglected. they therefore resolv'd upon the Attack at all Hazards, and that it should be general on the Town, the Fort, the Carrack, and the Gallies, at once and the same Time. This was effected with so much Valour and Conduct, that after an obstinate Fight of five Hours, the Gallies being beaten, some burnt, and the

It fled, the Carrack came to a Capitulation the same Evening. The Carrack was valued at 500,000 Ducats, and the Damage the *Spaniards* sustained on this Occasion was besides very considerable: Nor did the Gallies which now escap'd long out-run the Rate of the Carrack; for on their Voyage to *Flanders*, they met, near the Streights of *Dover*, with Sir *Richard Mansel*, who was cruizing with some of her Majesty's Ships purposely to intercept them; and Success attended him so far, that only one escap'd to *Dunkirk*, the rest being all either sunk in the Engagement, or lost on the Coast of *Flanders*.

Thus ended the glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in a signal Triumph over the Naval Power of *Spain*, she having, by the many gallant Exploits of her Subjects at Sea, raised the Glory of the Nation to its highest Pitch. She was sensible that the true Foundation of her Greatness was the Trade of her Subjects, and therefore look'd upon the Manufactures of the Kingdom as the richest Mine of the State, and the Dominion of the Seas as the principal Jewel of her Crown, which she likewise spared no pains to preserve: In short, She, upon all Occasions, cherish'd and supported her Merchants against all Attempts to their Prejudice, and gave them such Encouragement,

106 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
as plainly shew'd she esteem'd them a most
necessary and important Point of her Com-
monwealth.

The pacifick Reign of King *James I.*
affords very little Matter for these Memoirs:
At the very Beginning of it he shew'd two
Instances of the small Regard he had for the
renowned Sea Commanders, and the brave
Actions of the Royal Navy in the prece-
ding Reign; the first, by causing an Indict-
ment of High Treason to be trump'd up
against Sir *Walter Raleigh*, of which he was
found guilty, on a very slight Evidence,
and condemn'd to die; tho' Execution was
respited: And the other, by recalling the
Fleets which had been sent to Sea some
Time before the Queen's Death; and the
next Year signing a Peace with *Spain*.
However, tho' little or no Encouragement
was given from the Throne to such Expe-
ditions, as we have seen very frequent in
Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; yet the Subjects
having felt the Sweets of these Adventures,
would not be deterr'd from pursuing them.
Trade began in general to increase, and long
trading Voyages they were now no more
Strangers to.: The Number of Merchants
grew daily greater, and consequently the
several Branches of Trade were greatly ex-
tended. The Tranquility of this King's
Reign even contributed thereto, and gave
Leisure

seizure and Opportunity, not only to the increasing of the Trade to the *East Indies*, *America*, the *Levant* and the North, but for establishing the Plantations in *Virginia*, *New England*, the *Bermudas*, &c. The different Interests of Nations occasioned sometimes great Dissentions about the several Branches of Commerce, which likewise, at times, broke out into open Hostilities, and these generally ended to the Honour of the *English*. I shall, however, of these, as they were rather accidental Recounters, than regular Expeditions, such as were those of the former Reign, confine myself to those only, that were Proofs of our Superiority to the *Spaniards*, at Sea, without entering into a Detail of the other Circumstances of those Voyages in which they happen'd. Notwithstanding a Peace was concluded with *Spain*, as I have observ'd above, the *Spaniards* continued their Depredations on our *English* Merchants, and began very early to give Instances how they designed (and we shall find they carried their Design into execution) to take advantage of the Weakness of the Prince who now sat on the Throne of *Great Britain*; which was so notorious, that almost at the Beginning of his Reign, he could suffer even the poor Distressed States of *Holland* (as they call'd themselves not long before) to offer an

108 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
Indignity to the *English* Flag, and tamely
to put up with it.

In the Month of *October*, 1611, Sir
Hugh Middleton being on a trading Voyage,
on account of the *East India* Company,
with four Ships only, got Intelligence in
Swally Road, that the *Portuguese*, with a
Fleet of twenty stout Ships, lay in wait to
intercept him at the Bar of *Surat*, or at
least to prevent his carrying on any Com-
merce in those Parts: He soon perceived,
that he must either entirely lose his Voyage,
or fight his Way thro' this formidable Fleet,
so greatly superior to his own: He bravely
resolv'd upon the latter, and succeeded so
well, that he defeated and dispersed the
whole *Portuguese* Fleet, did them a great
Damage, and actually took one of their
Frigates; as he did likewise, not long after-
wards, another Ship of theirs of 300 Tons,
richly laden, with a Frigate of about sixty
Tons.

The next Advantage which I shall take
Notice of, that the *English* obtained over
the treacherous *Portuguese*, was likewise
in the *East Indies*, in the Year 1612, at
the Mouth of the River *Surat*, where two
English Ships, under the Command of Cap-
tain *Thomas Best*, bravely engaged with four
Portugal Galleons and twenty-four Frigates,
three several Days, entirely defeated and

put them to the Flight, after having killed, as they themselves owned, 160 of their Men, with the Loss only of three Men killed and one wounded on the Side of the *English*.

About two Years after, another *Portuguese* Fleet consisting of six Galleons, three Ships, two Gallies and sixty Frigates, were shamefully defeated and put to Flight by our *English East India* Men, likewise near *Surat*, after having killed near 500 of their Men, beside what were drowned. The *Portuguese* afterwards followed them with a fresh Fleet; but tho' they were above ten Times the Number of the *English*, and the latter again offer'd them Battle, they had not Courage to encounter them.

I shall now just mention the fatal Catastrophe of the great Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who when basely given up (by those whose Interest as well as Business it was to have protected him) a Victim to the *Spaniards*, to satiate their Revenge on him, for his former brave Exploits against them, triumph'd over them even in his Death by his Intrepidity. I have already mentioned, that he was cast for his Life at the Beginning of this Reign, upon an Indictment laid against him, but very slenderly proved, for High-Treason; but that his Execution was repined, King *James* was so impolitick, to keep

110 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
keep this brave and useful Subject thirteen
Years lock'd up in the Tower, and then
Avarice prompted him to do what Reason
and Justice should have done long before.
He was released from his Imprisonment in
1615, and two Years after obtained the
King's private Commission to go into the
South Parts of *America*, which however
was conceived in very ambiguous Terms;
and it afterwards appeared, that tho' this
Commission was call'd *private*, the Subject
of it, nay the whole Project, as laid by *Raleigh*
before the King, was by him made known
to Count *Gondemar*, the *Spanish* Ambassa-
dor here, who greatly influenc'd his Majesty
in all his Actions, and was sent to *Spain*
even before *Raleigh* left the *Thames*. It is
easy to be conceived, that the Design being
thus betray'd, it was impossible any Success
could attend it; so that at his Return, the
King (as well as he) being disappointed of
the golden Expectations, and exasperated
against him by *Gondemar*, he was re-com-
mitted to the Tower, and being called to
the *King's Bench* Bar at *Westminster*, to
the Sentence pass'd fourteen Years before,
it was executed upon him the very next
Day, being the twenty ninth of *October*,
1618. An Action, (on the Part of the
King, says *Bevil Higgons*) that was in-
excusable; being more unjust than mean-
spirited,

spirited, and one of the greatest Blemishes of this Reign. And Bishop Burnet, otherwise his Opposite, says, *It was counted a barbarous sacrificing of him to the Spaniards.* As it may be expected I should make some application of this Account of Sir *Walter Raleigh's* Death, tho' brief, I shall do it only in the two following Lines of Major *Pack's*.

*Safely we may defy Madrid or Rome,
If no sly Gondemar prevails at home.*

In 1620, the *English* again obtain'd a considerable Advantage over the *Portuguese* in the *East Indies*, where they defeated a Fleet of theirs, much superior to them, which lay purposely in wait to intercept them, and took several of their Merchant-ships; and these are all the Transactions worthy of our Notice in this King's Reign: Nor does the Reign of his unhappy successor, King *Charles I.* furnish us with any thing underraken against the *Spaniards*, so remarkable as to deserve a Place in these Memoirs. He did indeed, at the Beginning of his Reign, enter upon a War with *Spain*, which lasted five Years, but without any great Success on either Side; I shall therefore only mention one Action, which happen'd in the first Year of his Reign, in the Gulph of *Persia*, near *Ormus*, where four

English.

112 *ENGLAND's Triumph*; or,
English Ships, under the Command of Captain *John Weddell*, and four *Dutch Ships*, fought three Days with eight *Portuguese Galleons* and thirty - two *Frigates*, which had been preparing two Years, with Design to destroy the *English* and *Dutch Shipping* and Trade in those Parts; but their Success was far from answering their Expectations; for, instead of destroying the *English Ships*, it was not without great Difficulty they got off with their own, in a disabled, shatter'd Condition, and with a great Number of their Men kill'd. There was indeed the same Year an Expedition to *Cadiz*, under the Command of the Lord Viscount *Wimbleton*, but it failed of the hop'd for Success, chiefly on account of the Differences which arose among the principal Officers.

After the Murder of King *Charles I.* the Rebels had their Time and Thoughts employ'd in other Transactions, chiefly with the *Dutch*, and Squabbles among themselves, to have any Thing to do with *Spain*. But *Cromwell* being advanc'd to the Protectorship in 1653, soon after resolv'd to break with *Spain*, and War was declared accordingly. The *Spaniards* having offer'd many Indignities, and executed some Cruelties on the *English* in the *West Indies*, *Cromwell* fitted out a Fleet to be reveng'd on them, and gave the Command of it to Vice-Admiral

Admiral *Penne*, and of the Land Forces on board it to Colonel *Venables*. Great were the Expectations from this Expedition; but Want of many Necessaries on one Side, and a Dissention among the Officers, and particularly between those of the Sea and Land Service, who seldom agree together on the other, were the Occasion that it enter'd in the taking the Island of *Jamaica* only.

In the Year 1655, the famous Admiral *Blake* having cruiz'd some Time off *Cadiz*, with a View of provoking the *Spaniards* to come out of their Hold to engage him, or of intercepting the *Spanish* Flota, three of his Ships, one of which was commanded by Captain *Stayner*, had the good Fortune to fall in with eight Galleons, returning from *America* richly laden. They attack'd them with such Bravery, that during the Engagement, which lasted some Hours, they sunk one, burnt another, forc'd two ashore, and took two, in which they found to the Value of 600,000 Pounds, in Money and Plate, beside other Merchandize, and then brought their Booty in a Sort of Triumph to *London*.

Early in the Spring of the Year 1657, Admiral *Blake* was sent with a strong Squadron on the same Design, and having got Intelligence that the *Spanish West India Fleet* No. VIII.

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was

was arriv'd at *Teneriff*, he made the best of his Way thither, and found in the Bay of *Santa Cruz* six Galleons richly laden, and ten other Vessels. The Bay was defended not only by six or seven Forts and two Castles at the Entrance, but by Batteries all round it. The ten Ships lay at the Bottom of the Bay, in the Form of a Half Moon, with a Barricado before them, and the Galleons with their Broadfides towards the Offing. Thus situated, the *Spanish* Admiral thought himself so secure, that he haughtily sent a Message to *Blake*, *That he might come now if he durst*. *Blake*, on the other Hand, knew the Cowardice of the Enemy he had to deal with too well to be deterr'd from his Undertaking by Gasconades. He saw, indeed, that it would be impossible to bring off the Galleons, but he was resolv'd, at all Hazards, to destroy them, and in pursuance of this Resolution, forc'd his Passage into the Bay, plying the Forts, Batteries and Ships with such Fury, that notwithstanding the prodigious Fire of such a Number of Cannon which he had to withstand, in a few Hours he obtain'd a compleat Victory, drove the *Spaniards* from all their Ships, and possess'd himself of every one of them; but as they could not possibly bring them off they set Fire to them, and had the Satisfaction to see them

them all burnt down to the very Water. In this brave Action, the *English* lost not one single Ship, nor had above 200 Men kill'd and wounded; but of the *Spaniards*, who thought they had to deal with Devils rather than Men, there was a prodigious Slaughter, both on the Ships and on the Shore. Soon after, the Wind happening to turn about, the *English* Fleet sail'd triumphantly out of the Bay, and left the *Spaniards* bewailing their Fate, and astonish'd at the Boldness and Intrepidity of their Enemy.

King *Charles* II, soon after his Accession to the Throne, concluded a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *Spain*, which put a stop to all farther Hostilities between the two Nations during his Reign; but even this Treaty the *English* triumph'd over the *Spaniards*, having, as one Condition of it, the Possession of *Jamaica* confirmed to the Crown of *England* for ever.

In the Year 1662, King *Charles* took Possession of *Tangier*, in *Africa*, a Place of prodigious Importance and Advantage to the best and most profitable of our Commerce, that to the *Mediterranean*, and together with many other Privileges, made it a free Port, in order to make it a trading Port, for which its Situation was very proper; but, after having kept it above twenty Years, and been at a vast Charge in making

116 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
a Mole, as well as rendring it almost im-
pregnable, whereby we possess'd as it were
the Key to the *Mediterranean*, as we do
now by being Masters of *Gibraltar*, to free
himself from a trifling Expence, sacrificed
the Interest of the Nation, and causing the
Mole, Harbor, and Fortifications to be de-
stroyed, abandon'd it: An Action by which
he so much lost the Affections of his Sub-
jects, that we may reasonably conclude the
Example will never be followed by any
other Prince, who shall be so happy to pos-
sess so inestimable a Jewel.

After the Revolution, our Naval Trans-
actions, tho' very glorious, were with the
French, and the *Spaniards* were our Al-
lies, 'till the Peace of *Ryswick*; but soon
after they begun their Depredations in the
West-Indies, which they have continued
with great Cruelty and Injustice, and with-
out any Regard either to Peace or War,
ever since; and when call'd upon to make
Satisfaction, made Use of much the same
Subterfuges and evasive Answers as they
have done more latterly. An Instance of
this we find, among many others, in the
Begining of the Year, 1699, when Rear-
Admiral *Bembow*, being in the *West-Indies*
with a Squadron of the King's Ships, and
having obliged the Governor of *Cartage*
to deliver up two three *English* Mer-
chant

chant Ships, which he had unjustly seized, he sailed, with four Men of War, to *Puerto Bello*. Here he at first met with rough Treatment; but after several Messages, the *Spaniards*, finding he was in Earnest, had Recourse to a Method they have more than once since practised with Success: 'They assured him that if he would retire from before their Port, every Thing should be restored.' This the *English* were too weak to believe; but after their Departure, nothing was done, notwithstanding all their fair and solemn Promises. The Admiral sailed afterward to *St. Domingo*, to demand an *English* Sloop, the *Spaniards* had taken, but with as little Success, as at *Puerto Bello*.

At the Beginning of Queen *Ann's* Reign, War was declared both against *France* and *Spain*, the Motives to which are too well known to need a Repetition here. Her Majesty had then a Squadron of Men of War in the *West-Indies*, under the Command of Admiral *Bembow*, which very much annoy'd the *Spaniards*, and took several Prizes. This War was begun in *Europe*, with a very considerable Enterprize, no less than the attempting of *Cadix*, and the *Dutch* were assisting in it. The united Fleet consisted of fifty Men of War of the Line, besides Frigates, Tenders, &c. about

118 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
bout 160 Sail in all; and they had above
13,000 Men, Land Forces, of both Nati-
ons, on board. They set Sail the nine-
teenth of *July* from *Spithead*, and having
taken a good Number of Prizes by the
Way, arriv'd the twelfth of *August*, at the
Bay of *Bulls*, about two Leagues from
Cadiz, whereupon the Enemy, who had no
previous Intelligence of their Design, re-
tir'd with their Ships that lay in the Bay,
within the Puntals. The Land Forces be-
ing disembark'd, on the Island of *Cadiz*,
they took, on the sixteenth, the Town of
Rota. The twentieth, the Army march'd
to Port St. *Mary's*, which they found desert-
ed but full of Riches; and here they made
so free with the Plunder (which has been
computed to amount to three Millions Ster-
ling) and committed so many Irregulari-
ties, as put an effectual Bar to the future
Success, which they might reasonably have
hoped from this Expedition; for tho' two
Days after they took the Fort St. *Katha-
rine's*, what by the Violences committed at
Port St. *Mary's*, which withdrew the Af-
fections of a great Number of *Spaniards*
from the House of *Austria*, and several o-
ther Mismanagements, after near a Month
was spent in Consultations and Councils of
War, it was resolv'd at last, that the Troops
should be re-imbak'd, and the Fleet return

to *England*. This Disappointment, in the main Design of their Voyage, seem'd indeed fatal at first; but contrary to Expectation, turn'd out afterwards to the Advantage of the Confederates; for Sir *George Rooke*, being on his Return homewards, receiv'd Intelligence, that the *Spanish* Plate-fleet, with a good Convoy of *French* Men of War, was put into *Vigo*, a Port in *Galicia*. It was hereupon immediately resolv'd, that the Fleet should make the best of their Way for that Port, and attempt the taking or destroying this vast Treasure. They came to an Anchor the eleventh of *October*, at *Vigo*. The Land-Forces were disembark'd the next Morning, and immediately after the Attack was made by a Detachment of the Fleet, with incredible Resolution and Bravery. To relate all the Circumstances of this gallant Action, would oblige me to exceed the Limits of these few Sheets: I shall therefore only say, that both the Sea and Land-Forces succeeded to their Wishes, and that of sixteen *Spanish* Galleons, four were taken afloat, and two on Shoar, by the *English*, five were taken by the *Dutch*, and the Rest burnt, and of fifteen *French* Men of War, two Frigates, a Fire-ship, and three Guards Marines, ten were taken, all Men of War, and eleven burnt. The Booty, beside the Ships, taken
and

120 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,

and destroyed, on this Occasion, consisted of the Value of six Millions of Pieces of Eight, in Gold and Silver, the Value of fifteen Millions of Pieces of Eight, in Goods and Merchandises, and great Quantities of Plate and other Goods belonging to private Persons; not to mention the Booty made, and the Damages done the *Spaniards*, on Shoar. The whole Damage the *Spaniards* sustain'd, here and at *Cadiz*, has been computed at twelve Millions Sterling, or more; a very successful Beginning of the War, and a happy Omen of the Success which ensued.

As my Design, in these Memoirs, is alone to give Instances of the Superiority of the *English* over the *Spaniards* at Sea, I shall confine myself only to them, without taking Notice of any Advantages gained by our Land-forces, against the *Gallo-Spaniards*, in Order to recover the Throne of *Spain* for the Arch-duke of *Austria*, now declared King of *Spain*, by the Name of *Charles III*, except where our Fleets were likewise engaged. The first memorable Advantage we meet with of this Nature, is the taking of *Gibraltar*, in the Year 1704. Sir *George Rooke*, having pass'd the Streight's Mouth, with the grand Fleet, on the fourteenth of *June*, and being join'd two Days after by a Squadron commanded by Sir

Cloudesley

Cloudesly Shovel, it was agreed the next Day at a Council of War to make an unexpected Attempt on *Gibraltar*. Pursuant to this Resolution, they enter'd the Bay on the twenty-first, and the same Day set on shore 1800 Marines, *English* and *Dutch*, to cut off all Communication with the Country, in which they succeeded. The twenty third by Break of Day, the Ships being disposed in proper Order, they began to cannonade the Town with such Fury, that in less than six Hours time they spent 15,000 Shot, and drove the Enemy from their Batteries. The South Mole being taken the same Day by the Seamen, together with a Bastion between that and the Town, the Governor desired to capitulate the next Morning, and in the Evening the Land and North Mole Gate, together with the Outworks, were put into our Possession. Thus was this important Place, in which were an hundred Pieces of Cannon mounted, to the eternal Honour of the *English* Nation, taken, with the Loss only of sixty Men kill'd and about two hundred wounded, though it was then in such a State of Defence, that fifty Men, with any share of Courage or Resolution, might have maintain'd it against Thousands. The memorable Battle of *Velez Malaga*, which happened soon after, I pass by, as it was

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fought

fought between the *English* and *French* only. The *Spaniards*, who were sorely nettled at the Loss of a Place which was the principal Key to their Kingdom, soon attempted the Recovery of it, but in vain; the Ships and Troops they sent thither the same Year for that Purpose being obliged, by Sir *John Leake*, to abandon the Siege, and leave us in quiet Possession.

King *Charles* being now Master of a very strong Hold in his *Spanish* Territories, resolved to hazard his Person in pursuit of the Conquest. He therefore embark'd on board the *Ranelagh*, and set sail, with the *British* Fleet, under the Command of the Earl of *Peterborough*, from the River of *Lisbon*, in *July*, 1705, and in a few Days took Possession of his new Kingdom, by landing at *Gibraltar*. He departed thence with the Fleet the fifth of *August*, and arrived the eleventh in the Bay of *Barcelona*, where being landed, together with the Troops that were on board, he laid Siege to that important City, which on the sixth of *September* surrender'd to the victorious *English*, after having been made sufficiently sensible of the Power of the *English* Fleet; and the whole Kingdom of *Catalonia*. *Roses* only excepted, soon followed; whereupon the Fleet returned to *England*, under the Command of Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*.
Our

Our Fleet was equally successful the next ensuing Year against the *Gallo-Spaniards*, not only in the relieving *Barcelona*, which they, with the Assistance of the *French*, had besieged and greatly straitned, but by reducing *Carthagena*, *Alicant*, *Ivica* and *Majorca*, to the Obedience of King *Charles*. Thus our victorious Fleet triumph'd every where on the Coast of *Spain*; and in the Inland Countries of those large Dominions, that Prince was successful beyond Expectation; insomuch that an entire Submission of them must have ensued, had not he, by the Advice of his *German* Ministers, and in direct Opposition to his best Friends and Allies, took the unhappy Resolution of going thro' *Arragon* to *Madrid*, and suffering himself to be led, by an ill-timed Fit of Devotion, to stop at *Saragossa*, which alone was the Occasion of all the Misfortunes that afterwards befel him, and finally lost him the Crown. The *English* nevertheless continued, notwithstanding this fatal Mismanagement, to lend King *Charles* all the Assistance that was in their Power both by Sea and Land; and in the Year 1708, Sir *John Leake*, after having convoy'd the Queen of *Spain* from *Italy* to *Barcelona*, subdued the Islands of *Sardinia* and *Minorca*; and after his Departure for *England*, Sir *Edward Whitaker*, with

124 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
his Squadron, took the Castles of *Port-
mahon*, and got intire Possession of that im-
portant Place, the Advantage of which we
have already sufficiently experienc'd, and
shall do in a yet more sensible Manner,
if we should be obliged to recover Satis-
faction from the *Spaniards*, by means of
our Naval Force (the easiest and most na-
tural Way) for the Depredations they have
so many Years with Impunity committed
upon the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

This Year likewise the *Spaniards* again
experienced that Valour and Superiority of
the *English* Nation in the *West Indies*,
which had so often made them tremble,
in the fortunate Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.
Commodore *Wager* (now Sir *Charles*) who
had been for some Time in those Parts to
protect our Trade, got Intelligence in the
Month of *May*, that thirteen Galleons were
at Sea, coming for *Carthage*na, and imme-
diately went in search of them. In a few
Days he had the good Fortune to discover
them, to the Number of seventeen in all,
and he bravely resolved to attack them,
tho' he had not near half their Force, either
in Ships or Men. He had been informed,
that all the Money was in the three Ad-
miral Ships, and therefore determin'd that
they should be his chiefest Care. He ac-
cordingly gave Orders to Captain *Bridges*, in
the

the *Kingston*, to attack the Vice-Admiral, and Captain *Windsor*, in the *Portland*, to engage the Rear-Admiral, while he himself fell upon the Admiral, which after a smart Engagement that lasted an Hour and an half, till after it was dark, blew up, and what remain'd of her was sunk immediately, with all her Riches, and above 600 Men in her. The Captains of the *Kingston* and *Portland*, not having obey'd the Commodore's Order, but instead thereof kept too much to the Windward from the Enemy, they had all the Opportunity they could wish to disperse; so that when the Admiral sunk, the Commodore could keep Sight of no more than one of their Ships, which afterwards proved to be the Rear-Admiral; and tho' it was Night, he continued pursuing her, and came up with her about ten o'Clock. He engaged her for near four Hours, 'till about Two in the Morning she surrender'd, with what Treasure she had on board. During the Engagement the Vice-Admiral pass'd close by him, and gave as good an Opportunity to the *Kingston* and *Portland* to lay hold of her as they could have wish'd; but they neglected it, as they did afterwards the Pursuit of her, leaving off the Chace when they were so near her as to fire their Broad-sides into her; for which they were afterwards

wards dismiss'd the Service ; and the Vice-Admiral, which I just now mention'd, fell afterwards into the Hands of Commodore *Littleton*, who having been nine Hours upon Deck, and almost in continual Action, and his Ship being unfit for farther Service till repaired, in a few Days after made the best of his Way, with his Prize, for *Port-Royal Harbour*. According to the Report of the Prisoners, the Admiral and Vice-admiral had each sixty-four Guns mounted, and between them at least ten Millions of Pieces of Eight on board ; but the Rear-admiral had no register'd Money or Treasure on board, and only thirteen Chests of Pieces of Eight, and fourteen Pigs of Silver belonging to Passengers, excepting what was privately concealed, in all to the Amount of about 30,000 Pounds. The Loss to the *Spaniards* was however considerably more than a Million and a half Sterling, which they had been in Expectation of, and greatly wanted, for near two Years together ; and if the two Captains, *Bridges* and *Windsor*, had done their Duty, as well as the Commodore had performed his, the Loss to them, and the Advantage to us, might have been much greater. The *Spaniards*, about the same Time, sustained considerable Losses, not only from several of the Queen's Ships, but from our Privateers, particularly

particularly by one commanded by Captain *Coleby*, who took several of their Sloops, laden with valuable Goods, going from the Galleons to *Panama*, for the Ransom of which the *Spaniards* offer'd him 180,000 Pieces of Eight.

I shall conclude my Account of the Advantages obtain'd by the *English* over the *Spaniards*, during the Reign of Queen *Ann*, by just hinting at the Success of a private Expedition, I mean that of the *Duke* and *Dutchess*, two Ships fitted out at *Bristol* for a Voyage to the *South-sea*, and round the Globe, which they perform'd in three Years and two Months; and in that Time took two *Spanish* Towns, and twenty Ships, of which however they brought home only one, a rich *Acapulco* Ship, homeward-bound from the *East-Indies*, whose Cargo cost in the *Indies*, two Millions of Dollars. All the Rest they either sold or ransomed, or, after having taken out whatever was of Value, turn'd them adrift.

After the Accession of King *George I.* to the Throne of *Great-Britain*, in *August* 1714, tho' the *Spaniards* continued or rather increased their Depredations upon the *English* Trade, in the *West-Indies*, other Matters of Importance so took up the Thoughts of the Government, that nothing was publickly undertaken to curb their Insolence

lence, till the Year 1718, when a Fleet was early fitted out, and put under the Command of Sir *George Byng* (afterwards Lord *Torrington*) with Sir *Charles Wager*, as Vice-admiral, and the Rear-admirals *Delaval* and *Mighels*, under him. This Fleet, which consisted of one second Rate, two third Rates, and eighth fourth Rates, beside smaller Craft, set Sail the third of June, from *St. Hellen's* for the *Mediterranean*; and was to be joined by a Squadron already cruising in the Streights, under the Command of Rear-admiral *Cornwall*: But before I proceed to an Account of the Transactions of this Fleet, it may not be amiss, briefly to hint at what farther Motives the Government had for this Expedition, besides the Insults of the *Spaniards* on the *British* Commerce. The Differences between the Emperor and *Spain* yet subsisting, notwithstanding the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*, the Treaty concluded at *London* in 1716, and the *Triple Alliance* concluded the ensuing Year, at the *Hague*; and *Spain* having actually taken *Sardinia* from the Emperor, another Alliance was formed between the Emperor, *Great Britain* and *France*, which was signed at *London* in July 1718, and being afterwards acceded to by the States General, was called the *Quadruple Alliance*: And the

Purport

Purport of this Treaty was as well to reconcile these Differences, as to render the foregoing Treaties more effectual, and to establish a lasting Peace in *Europe*. No Endeavours were omitted to induce *Spain* to come into the Terms stipulated in this Treaty, but they all having proved ineffectual, the Design of sending this Fleet out was to bring the *Spaniards* to Reason, if possible, by an amicable Agreement, tho' Sword in Hand.

Sir *George* arrived the twenty-fourth in the Bay of *Cadiz*, and immediately sent his Secretary to the *Spanish* Court, with a Letter to Colonel *Stanhope*, his Majesty's Minister, in which he desired the Colonel to acquaint the King of *Spain*. ' That he was arrived, with the Fleet, in the *Mediterranean*, and was instructed, in the King his Master's Name, to promote all Measures that might contribute to the composing all Differences that had arisen between his *Catholic* Majesty and the Emperor: But that, if his *Catholic* Majesty should not please to accept of the Mediation of his Master, or his Offices; but continue in the Resolution, that his Troops should attack the Emperor's Territories in *Italy*, in such Case he was commanded by the King, his Master, to use all the Power of his Fleet, and the Forces

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' with him. to maintain as much as was
 ' possible for him to do, the Neutrality of
 ' *Italy*, and defend the Emperor's Terr
 ' rories therein, by opposing all Force
 ' that should endeavour to attack him in
 ' his Dominions there.' This Letter be
 ing shewn to his *Catholic* Majesty, by
 Colonel *Stanhope*, who likewise made the
 same Declaration, by Word of Mouth, the
 Court of *Spain* gave this short Answer,
That the Admiral might follow his Or-
ders.

There are two Things more, which I
 think it may be necessary to observe, in
 Order to set this Matter in a true Light,
 before I give an Account of what ensued:
 First, ' That the *Spaniards* had before this
 ' Declaration, violated the Peace, not only
 ' by seizing *Sardinia*, but by landing Forces
 ' in *Sicily*, under the Command of the Mar-
 ' quis de *Lede*, and taking Possession of
 ' *Palermo.*' Secondly, ' That Sir George
 ' *Byng*, when he came off of the Point of
 ' *Messina*, sent a Letter to the Marquis de
 ' *Lede*, in which he proposed a Cessation
 ' of Arms, and a Forbearance of all Acts
 ' of Hostility, on all Sides for two Years,
 ' as being absolutely necessary for setting
 ' on Foot proper Negotiations of Peace:
 ' acquainting him, at the same Time, with
 ' his Orders, in case this reasonable Pro-
 ' posal

posal was rejected, and pressing for his immediate Answer; whereupon the Marquis declared, *That he had no Power to treat, and that he would pursue his Orders which were to seize Sicily*; and he continued his Hostilities accordingly. The Spaniards indeed pretend, that Captain Saunders, who was sent with Sir George's Letter to the Marquis de Lede, assur'd him, that his Admiral would not commit any Hostilities; but the Circumstances of Things, as the Admiral's two Letters, to Colonel Stanhope and the Marquis de Lede, plainly shew, that this Pretence had no Grounds.

Sir George, who had been in the meantime at *Port mahon* and *Naples*, and was returned to the Coast of *Sicily*, before he sent Captain Saunders to the Marquis de Lede (during which Time the Court of Spain had sufficient Opportunity to have prevented what ensued: seeing nothing was to be done with the haughty and obstinate Spaniards by fair Means, prepared for Action, and having got Intelligence of the Spanish Fleet, on the thirtieth of *July*, resolv'd to follow them. Before Noon he got a fair Sight of them, and found their Fleet consisted of twenty seven Men of War, two Fire ships, four Bomb Vessels, seven Gallies, and five Ships laden with Arms and provisions; in all, 45 Ships; a Force supe-

132 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
rior to ours. The next Morning, by break
of Day, the *Spaniards*, finding the *English*
pretty near come up with them, separated,
and their Gallies, with their smaller Ships,
Fire-ships, Bomb-vessels, and Store-ships,
stood in for the Shoar, whither they were
followed by Captain *Walton*, in the *Can-*
terbury, with the *Argyle*, and six more of
the *English* Ships, whereupon one of the
Spanish Ships fired a Broad-side on the *Ar-*
gyle, and thereby begun the Hostilities.
The Admiral, with the Rest of his Fleet,
continued chasing the bigger Ships, which
as the *English* approach'd, begun the Battle
on that Side likewise, by firing at them
with their Stern case. As I want Room to
give the Particulars of the Battle here, I
shall only say, that of the *Spanish* Fleet,
thirteen Men of War, with one Bomb-vessel,
and four Store-ships were taken, three Men
of War, with two Fireships, two Bomb-
vessels and a Satee were burnt, and eleven
Men of War, with the seven Gallies, and
one Bomb-vessel escaped. The Ships that
were taken were convoyed to Port Ma-
hon, by Vice-admiral *Cornwal*, with ten
Men of War, while Admiral *Byng*, having
done the Emperor what farther Service he
could, in those Parts, arrived at *Naples*
the first of *November*, and remain'd there
and in those Seas, till the Beginning of
February,

February, of the insuing Year, and then sail'd with Part of his Fleet, to Port Ma-bon. In the mean Time, several of his Ships, that were on different Stations, were successful against the *Spaniards*; and particularly the *Grafton* and the *Rocheſter*, that had been cruising, sunk a *Spanish* Man of War of seventy Guns, and run another of sixty Guns on Shoar, in the Bay of *Catania*.

The *Spaniards* being highly enrag'd at having the chief of their Naval Force, in this Manner, broken and destroyed, were not wanting, in Return, to annoy our Ships all they could (which indeed was little more than they had done before this Defeat) whereupon an Order of Council was issued, on the third of *November*, granting general Reprisals, not only to his Majesty's Ships, but by Letters of Mart and Reprisals, to his Majesty's Subjects, Ships and Goods of the King of *Spain*; and on the seventeen'h, War was proclaim'd against *Spain* in Form.

At the Beginning of the Year 1719, the *Spaniards* threatned *England* with an Invasion, in Favour of the *Pretender*, and the Fleet of Men of War and Transports, which they had prepared for that Purpose, croud-ed with Men, but wanting all other Ne-cessaries, set sail from *Cadiz* accordingly, were

were to have been speedily joined by other Ships and Transports; but a violent Storm dispers'd the whole Fleet, and drove the Ships into different Ports, in a very disabled Condition, some without Masts or Sails, and others without their Horses, Guns and Stores; which they had been oblig'd to throw over-board, whereby their whole Design was frustrated. In the mean Time, our Ships continued to be successful in the *Mediterranean*, and took and destroyed several *Spanish* Ships of Force; but the most remarkable and most daring Action perform'd by them, was that of attacking Port *San Antonio*. It was concerted between the Duke of *Berwick* and Colonel *Stanhope*, and executed by 200 *English* Sailors, with Colonel *Stanhope* at the Head, and a Detachment of *French* Soldiers, supported by some *British* Men of War, under the Command of Captain *Johnson*. They first took the two Forts in Harbour, and burst or nail'd forty-seven Pieces of Cannon, and then burnt three new Men of War, one of seventy, and two of sixty Guns each, on the Stocks, almost finish'd with as much Plank and other Materials, as would have built five or six more, and great Quantities of Naval Stores: and all this with the Loss of four or five Seamen only.

During

During these Transactions, Preparations were making in *England*, for a secret Expedition against *Spain*: About threescore Transports were hired, and 4000 Men, under Command of the Lord *Cobham*, were embarked on board them, when having join'd the Men of War design'd for this Expedition, they sail'd from *St. Helen's* the twenty-first of *September*. The twenty-ninth they enter'd the Harbour of *Vigo*; in two Days the Town surrender'd; and a Week afterwards the Citadel followed. In the Harbour they seiz'd seven Ships, and made a considerable Booty in the Town and Neighborhood of it. General *Wade* was detach'd the twelfth, to attack *Ponte Vedra*; but finding it abandon'd, after having burnt and destroyed great Quantities of Artillery, Arms, Stores and Provisions, as they had done likewise at *Vigo*, which were design'd for the Service of the Pretender, he return'd, and the Troops being all reembark'd, the Fleet put to Sea again the seventeenth, and arriv'd in *England* about the Middle of *November*, having finish'd their Expedition in less than two Months. The Booty deliver'd into the Tower, was computed to be worth 80,000 Pounds; but the Damage to the *Spaniards* amounted to at least five Times that Sum. Sir *George Byng*, in the mean Time, rode triumphant

136 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
triumphant in the *Mediterranean*, and was
not only of great Service to the Emperor,
but with the Ships under his Command,
did great Damage to the *Spaniards*; till
at Length, they being sufficiently hum-
bled, the King of *Spain*, finding it would
be to no Purpose to stand out any longer,
thought fit, in the Beginning of *February*,
1720, to accede to the *Quadruple Alliance*,
whereupon a Cessation of Arms, by Sea,
soon followed. Among other Things it
was stipulated, by the Treaty of *Madrid*,
that all Merchandises, Goods, Effects, &c.
taken or seiz'd, either in *Spain* or in the
Indies, should be speedily restored. But
tho' Matters now seemed to be wholly ad-
justed, the restless Spirit of that Court,
and the Heart-burnings which yet continued
on Account of the Losses they had sustain-
ed from us, tho' brought upon themselves
by their own Perfidy, were continually
prompting them to new Designs upon us;
and in particular, they conceived great
Hopes from the vast Projects they had
formed by the Treaty of *Vienna*, be-
tween them and the Emperor; which
however were defeated by the Treaty of
Hanover, between *Great Britain*, *France*
and *Prussia*, concluded in *September*, 1724,
as we shall see below, and tho' we were now
at Peace with them, they committed great
Depredations

Depredations and Piracies on our Trade, in the *West-Indies*, by Means of their *Guarda Costas*; insomuch that, in 1726, a List was publish'd of the Ships unjustly taken or plunder'd by the *Spaniards*, from the Peace in 1712, to that Time; being in Number forty-seven, of the Value at least, of 40,000 Pounds.

Not contented with this, the *Spaniards* had, for some Time, been carrying on private Intrigues with a very distant Court, I mean that of *Russia*, and their Projects now began to ripen. King George had early Intelligence of their Design, and to stifle them, even before their Birth, three Fleets were fitted out, one for the *Baltick*, under the Command of Sir Charles Wager, another for the *Mediterranean*, to be commanded by Sir John Jennings, and the third for the *West-Indies* under Admiral Hosier. The first had its desired Effect, by keeping the *Russian Fleet* block'd up in their own Harbours: Sir John Jennings, who sail'd from *St. Helen's*, with the Fleet under his Command, on the twentieth of July, 1726, was no sooner arriv'd in the Bay of *Biscay*, than all *Spain* was in the utmost Consternation. The *Sicilian Affair* was yet fresh in their Memory, and they had all the Reason in the World to apprehend a speedy Rupture; but Matters did not, however,

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138 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
come to that Extremity at this Time; we
were contented with having shewn them
our Teeth, and made them sensible what
we could have done; and after having kept
them some Weeks in continual Fear, and
obliged them at least, for the Present, to
lay aside their perfidious Projects, by pre-
venting their Ships from putting to Sea, to
execute them, the Admiral return'd with
his Fleet, and arriv'd at *Spithead* the twenty-
second of *October*. Admiral *Hosier*, with
seven Men of War, sail'd for the *West-Indies*,
the Beginning of *April*, and arriv'd
the sixth of *June*, near *Puerto Bello*, where
the Governor demanding what he wanted
there, his Answer was, the *Royal George*,
a large Ship belonging to the *South-sea*
Company, which was disposing of a very
rich Cargo there, but was thought in Dan-
ger of being detained; whereupon she was
dispatch'd with all Expedition. The Go-
vernor then desired he would depart; but
was answer'd, he should wait for farther
Orders, and accordingly he station'd a Man
of War within Gun shot of the Place, and
himself lay so as not to suffer any Ships to
go in or out of *Puerto Bello*, without be-
ing first examin'd; till Sickness among his
Men oblig'd him to repair with his Squa-
dron to *Jamaica*, where he lay till *Febru-*
ary, 1727, and having in the mean Time
been

been joined by some other Ships, he now divided his Fleet into two Squadrons; in Order to block up not only *Puerto Bello*, but the Harbour of *Carthagena*, where the Galleons, with their Convoy, consisting of nine Men of War, then lay. In the Month of *June*, several *Spanish* Prizes were taken, by different Ships, particularly one by the *Greyhound*, very richly laden. In *August* Orders came to the *West-Indies*, from *Spain*, for making Reprisals on the *English* Ships and Effects, whereupon the *Prince Frederick*, a Frigate with four Packet-boats, belonging to the *Scuth-sea* Company, and all their Effects, at *La Vera Cruz*, were seized; tho' our Fleet, under Sir *John Jennings*, which was departed from the Coast of *Spain*, long before these Orders came away, had committed no Hostilities there: And tho' Admiral *Hosier*, with four Men of War, went to demand them, they were refused. Admiral *Hosier* dying the latter End of this Month, I shall leave the Fleet in the *West-Indies*, for a Time, and return to *Europe*.

Notwithstanding the Treaty of *Hanover*, of which I have made Mention above, might have convinced the *Spaniards* of their Inability to attempt any Thing against *Great-Britain*; and the great Obligations the other Principal in the Treaty of *Vienna* had

140 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
to us, should, in Point of Gratitude, have
prevented any Designs against us, from that
Quarter, about the latter End of the Year
1726, every Thing tended towards an open
Rupture between the Confederates of that
Treaty, and those of the Treaty of *Han-*
over. Great were the Views of *Spain*, in
this new but unnatural Alliance, the Chief
of which were the Recovery of *Gibraltar*,
and placing the *Pretender* on the Throne
of *Great Britain*. The latter indeed lay
dormant, for Want of the grand Necessary
of War, Money of which the Court of
Spain had been greatly drain'd, by paying
such large Subsidies to their new Ally, to
no Manner of Purpose: The first they at-
tempted, tho' without Success, as I shall
now shew.

The Government of *Great Britain* had
received repeated Advices, that the *Span-*
iards were making great Preparations to
besiege *Gibraltar*, and therefore took all
proper Measures for its Defence. Sir *Charles*
Wager was appointed to command a Squa-
dron consisting of six Men of War and two
Sloops, which were fitted out to carry
Succours thither: Seventeen Companies of
Soldiers, under the Command of Colonel
Clayton, were imbark'd, and vast Quantities
of Provisions and Ammunition, together
with a sufficient Number of Guners and
Bombardeers

Bombardeers were put on board. They set Sail the nineteenth of *January*, 1727, from *Spithead*, and the second of *February*, arriv'd in the Bay of *Gibraltar*, where they found Rear-admiral *Hopson*, with five Men of War, a Galley, and a Bomb-vessel, who had likewise some Troops on board; so that the Fleet having met with one Man of War at Sea, now consisted of sixteen Sail. The Troops were immediately put on Shoar, and every Thing disposed for a gallant Defence; and the *Spaniards*, under the Command of the *Conde de las Torres*, continuing their Works before, and within half Gun-shot of the Fortifications of the Town, and having open'd the Trenches, in the Night, between the tenth and the eleventh, Hostilities were likewise begun on our Side, the eleventh in the Afternoon. This Siege lasted four Months, during which Time the *Spaniards* made but very slow Advances, and our Fleet was very serviceable, not only towards the Defence of the Place, but by taking a great Number of Prizes from the Enemy; till about the Middle of *June*, when Advice came to Sir *Charles Wager*, that the Preliminaries for a Peace were sign'd; whereupon he order'd the Ships under his Command to forbear all farther Hostilities. the *Spaniards* having done the same. The *Spaniards* could not, however
yet

142 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
yet resolve upon absolutely raising the Siege
of *Gibraltar*, no more than they could lay
aside their Intentions in Favour of the *Pre-*
tender; for tho' a Treaty was, as it was
believed, on the Point of being concluded,
Sir Charles Wager, who remain'd in the
Streights with his Fleet, received Advice
the seventeenth of *September* from *Malaga*,
that they were actually making Preparations
at *Cadiz*, for an Expedition in his Favour;
whereupon he put to Sea the next Day, and,
from Time to Time, sent Ships to *Cadiz* to
observe the Motions of the Enemy. To-
wards the latter End of *October*, he was
join'd by a Squadron from *England*, under
the Command of *Sir George Walton*; and,
in *December*, he receiv'd Advice from *Mr.*
Keene, that the Court of *Spain* made new
Difficulties, as to the Execucion of the *Pre-*
liminaries, and that a Reconciliation be-
tween *France* and *Spain* began likewise to
appear. The Intentions of the *Spaniards*,
if Power had not fail'd them, were also very
visible, as well as by their continuing to
build and fit out what Men of War they
could, as by their taking and confiscating
several *English* Ships after the Time settled
by the Preliminaries. About the same Time,
Admiral Hopson received Orders to sail to
the *West-Indies*, to take upon him the
Command of the Squadron there, but he
did not long survive his Arrival.

Towards the Conclusion of the Year 1727, the *French* and *Spanish* Ministers at *Madrid*, came to a Sort of an Agreement, for adjusting the Differences still subsisting between the Courts of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*; and, on the first of *June* of the next ensuing Year, 1728, a Congress for a Negotiation of Peace was open'd at *Soissons*. However all this appear'd to be but a mere Farce, and an Amusement; for, before the Conclusion of this Year, repeated Advices came from the *West-Indies*, that the Insults and Depredations of the *Spaniards*, on our Trade in those Parts, were carried on with greater Insolence than ever. At the Beginning of the Year 1729, these Advices were confirmed, with the Addition, that they now accompanied their Insolence with Cruelty, treating the Subjects of *Great-Britain* in the most barbarous Manner; and, after having seiz'd their Ships, without any Cause, turning them adrift in small Boats, and leaving them to the Mercy of the Waves.

These Insults became so notorious, that the Parliament of *Great-Britain* could no longer pass them by in Silence; but, on the fourteenth of *March*, the House of Commons, having some Days before examined into them, came to the following Resolution; 'That from the Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, in 1713; to this Time, the
' *British*

• *British* Trade and Navigation, to and
 • from the several *British* Colonies in *Ame-*
 • *rica*, had been greatly interrupted, by the
 • continual Depredations of the *Spaniards*,
 • who had seiz'd very valuable Effects, and
 • unjustly taken and made Prize of great
 • Numbers of *British* Ships and Vessels in
 • those Parts, to the great Loss and Damage
 • of the Subjects of this Kingdom, and in
 • manifest Violence of Treaties subsisting
 • between the two Crowns; in Conse-
 quence of which it was resolv'd *nemini*
contradicente; 'That an humble Address be
 • presented to his Majesty, to desire he
 • would be graciously pleas'd, to use his
 • utmost Endeavours to prevent such Depre-
 • dations; to procure just and reasonable Sa-
 • tisfaction for the Losses sustained; and to
 • secure to his Subjects the free Exercise of
 • Commerce and Navigation to and from
 • the *British* Colonies in *America*.' In an-
 swer to which his Majesty was graciously
 pleased 'to promise his best Endeavours to
 'answer their Desires.' Soon after, thirty-
 three of his Majesty's Ships were put into
 Commission, and Warrants issued for im-
 pressing Seamen. This Fleet was put under
 the Command of Sir *Charles Wager*, and
 sent to *Spithead*, where it was join'd by
 twelve *Dutch* Men of War. The united
 Fleet went indeed no farther than *Spithead*;
 but

it even that had its Effect to make the Spaniards draw in their Horns, for the present at least; for, about the Middle of November, the Honourable *Morgan Vane*, Esq; arrived at St. James's, Express from Madrid, with the Treaty concluded and signed by that Court; according to the following Epigram:

What need the British Fleet to leave her Shoar,
Or make, in distant Climes, her Thunder roar?
She's arm'd, she's join'd, prepar'd to plough the Main.
Sure that's enough to humble haughty Spain!
Thus when Jove's Bird does but for Flight prepare,
Th' affrighted Doves streight to their Home repair.

They likewise imprison'd the Governor of St. *Jago de la Cuba*, and his Successor had Orders to live in Amity with the English; but there was so little Sincerity in all this, that, before the Year came to an End, there were Complaints of the Insolence of the Spaniards, in direct Opposition to the Orders pretended at least to have been given by their own Court. And tho' the Commissioners were named, for examining and deciding the several Pretensions of those who had suffered by the Depredations of the Spaniards, yet there was no Stop put to those Insults. Thus Matters remain'd till the Month of May, 1731, when, at Length, his Catholick Majesty condescended to sign the Act of Approbation, prepared by the

No. X. T Courts

146 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
Courts of *Great-Britain* and *Vienna*, to be
accepted of in lieu of his formal Accession to
the late Treaty of *Vienna*: And so com-
plaisant were we, in Return for this Con-
descension, that a Fleet was sent to the
Mediterranean, to conduct *Don Carlos* to
Italy; with the Assurance, no Doubt, that
this extraordinary Act of Generosity, would
have tied down the *Spaniards* for ever, to
do us Justice, at least as an Acknowledge-
ment of it: But even herein we were again
deceived; for the ungrateful *Spaniards* were
still as busy as ever, in committing their
Depredations and Cruelties on our Mer-
chant Ships, and their Men, in the *West-
Indies*; many particular Instances whereof
might be enumerated. And before we
give an Account of the Ships and Vessels
taken within these ten Years, both in the
West-Indies and other Ports, by the *Spa-
niards*, we shall give our Readers, a very
curious Piece, publish'd in 1655. being a
Manifesto of *Oliver Cromwell*, issued forth
by the Consent of his Council. *Oliver*
sets forth the Justice of the Proceedings of
the *English* Nation against the villainous
Depredations of the *Spaniards*, committed
in the *East-Indies* and else where, in those
Days, in the following Words. Says he,
That the Motives whereby we have been
lately induced to make an Attack upon
certain

certain Islands in the *West-Indies*, which have been now for some Time in the *Spaniards* Hands, are exceeding just and reasonable, every one will easily see, who considers in what a hostile Manner that King and his Subjects have all along, in those Parts of *America*, treated the Nation; which Behaviour of theirs, as it was very unjust at the Beginning, so ever since, with the same Injustice, they have persevered in it, in a direct Contrariety to the Common Law of Nations, and to particular Articles of Alliance made betwixt the two Kingdoms.

It must indeed be acknowledged, the *English* for some Years past, have either patiently borne with these Injuries, or only defended themselves; which may possibly give Occasion to some to look upon that late Expedition of our Fleet to the *West-Indies*, as a War voluntarily begun by us, instead of considering that this War was first begun and rais'd by the *Spaniards* themselves, as in Reality it will be found to be, and (tho' this Republick have done all that lay in their Power to establish Peace and Commerce in those Parts) hitherto kept up and carried on by them with the greatest Eagerness.

That the *Spaniards* themselves are the Occasion of this War, will evidently ap-

pear to every one who considers how, as oft as they find Opportunity without any just Cause, and without being provoked to it by any Injury received, they are continually murdering, and sometimes even in cold Blood butchering any of our Countrymen in *America* they think fit; while in the mean Time they seize upon their Goods and Fortunes, demolish their Houses and Plantations, take any of their Ships they happen to meet with in those Seas, and treat the Sailors as Enemies, nay, even as Pirates. For they give that opprobrious Name to all, except those of their own Nation, who venture to sail in those Seas. Nor do they pretend any other or better Right for so doing, than a certain ridiculous Gift of the Pope on which they rely, and because they were the first Discoverers of some Parts of that Western Region. By Virtue of which Name and Title, which they arrogate to themselves, they maintain that the whole Power and Government of that Western World, is lodged only in their Hands. Of which very absurd Title we shall have Occasion to speak more fully, when we come to consider the Causes assigned by the *Spaniards* for their thinking themselves at Liberty to exercise all Sorts of Hostilities against our Countrymen in *America*, to such a Degree, that whoever

are driven upon those Coasts by Strefs of Weather, or Shipwreck, or any other Accident, are not only clapt in Chains by them as Prisoners, but are even made Slaves; while they, notwithstanding all this, are so unreasonable as to think, that the Peace is broken, and very much violated by the *English*; and that even in *Europe*, if they attempt any Thing against them in those Parts, with a View to make Reprizals, and to demand Restitution of their Goods.

But though the King of *Spain's* Embassadors in our Country, depending on a *Spanish* Faction, which had always a very considerable Influence in the last King's Council, as well as his Father's, did not scruple to make a great many unreasonable Complaints and ridiculous Demands upon the most trivial Accounts, whenever the *English* did any Thing of this kind; yet those Princes, tho' too much attached to the *Spaniards*, would by no Means have the Hands of their Subjects bound up, when the *Spaniards* thought they should have the free Use of theirs. On the contrary, they allowed their Subjects to repel Force by Force, and to consider such of the *Spaniards* as could not be brought at any Rate to keep the Peace in those Parts, as Enemies. So that about the Year 1640, when
this

150 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
this Affair was debated in the last King's
Council, and when the *Spanish* Embassador
desired that some Ships bound for *America*,
lying in the Mouth of the River, and just
ready to weigh Anchor, should be stop'd, as
being capable of doing Mischief to the
Spaniards in that Part of the World; and
when at the same Time he refused the
English, who asked it of him by some
Members of the Council appointed for that
Purpose, the Privilege of trading to the
West-Indies, it was nevertheless resolv'd
upon, that these Ships should pursue their
intended Voyage, which accordingly they
did.

Thus far the aforesaid Princes were not
wanting to their Subjects when they made
War in those Places privately for their
own Interest, though by Reason of the
Power of the above mentioned *Spanish*
Faction they would not espouse their Cause
publickly, in the Way they ought to have
done, and in a Manner suitable to the an-
tient Glory of the *English* Nation. And
certainly, it would have been the most
unbecoming and disgraceful Thing in the
World for us, who by the kind Providence
of God, had in our Possession so many
Ships equipped and furnished with every
Thing requisite to a War by Sea, to have
suffered these Ships rather to have grown
Worm.

Worm-eaten, and rot at Home for want of Ue, than to have been employed in avenging the Blood of the *English*, as well as that of the poor *Indians*, which in those Places has been so unjustly, so cruelly, and so often shed by the Hands of the *Spaniards*: Since God has made of one Blood all Nations of Men for to dwell on all the Face of the Earth, having determined the Times before appointed, and the Bounds of their Habitation. And surely God will one Time or other take Vengeance on the *Spaniards*, who have shed so much innocent Blood, who have made such terrible Havock among the *Indians*, slain so many Thousands of them with the utmost Barbarity, done them so many Injuries, and harrassed and persecuted them in such a miserable Manner. what ever Time that may happen, and by whose Hand soever it may be executed.

But in order to justify our Conduct, there is no Need of having Recourse to the common Relation that Men have to one another, which is no other than that of Brethren, whereby all great and extraordinary Wrongs done to particular Persons, ought to be considered as in a Manner done to all the rest of the Human Race; since their having so often robbed and murdered our own Countrymen was Cause sufficient
of

152 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
of itself, for our having undertaken that
late Expedition, and his given us abundant
Reason to avenge ourselves on that People;
to pass by at present a great many other
Reasons, and not to take into Consideration
our own Safety for the future; and
likewise that of our Allies, especially those
among them who are of the Orthodox Religion;
and to omit several other Causes, whereby
we were prompted to this Expedition, of
which we have no Mind at present to give
a particular Enumeration, since our principal
Design at this Time, is to declare and shew
to the World, the Justice and Equity of the
Thing itself, and not to reckon up all the
particular Causes of it. And that we may do
this with the greater Perspicuity, and explain
Generals by Particulars, we must cast our
Eyes back a little upon Things that are
past, and strictly examine all the Transactions
betwixt the *English* and *Spaniards*, consider
what has been the State of Affairs on both
Sides, so far as may respect the mutual
Relation of the two Kingdoms, both since
the first Discovery of *America*, and since the
Reformation: Which two great Events, as
they happened much about the same Time,
so they produced every where vast Changes
and Revolutions, especially amongst the
English and *Spaniards*, who since that
Time

Time have conducted and managed their Affairs in a very different, if not quite contrary Way to what they did formerly.

For tho' the last King and his Father, against the Will of almost all their Subjects, patched up any way two Leagues with the *Spaniards*; yet the different Turns of the two Nations proceeding from the difference of their Religious Principles, and perpetual Dissentions that were in the *West-Indies*, together with the Jealousies and Suspensions which the *Spaniards* had all along of the *English* (being always mightily afraid of losing their Treasures in *America*) have not only frustrated all the late Attempts made by this Commonwealth to obtain a Peace upon reasonable and honourable Terms, but were likewise the principal Reasons why *Philip II.* in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, broke that ancient League, that had subsisted so long without any Violation betwixt this Nation and his Ancestors of the House of *Burgundy* and *Castile*; and having made War upon that Queen, proposed to subdue this whole Nation: Which very thing in the Year 1588 he attempted with all his Might, while in the mean Time he was treating about the Establishment of a Peace; which certainly can't but be still deeply rooted in the Minds of the *English*, and will not easily be extirpated. And tho'

U

after

154 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
after that, there was some kind of Peace and
Commerce in *Europe* (and it was of such
sort, that no *Englishman* durst, profess his
own Religion in any part of the *Spanish*
Dominions, or have the Holy Bible in his
House, or even aboard a Ship) yet in the
West-Indies the *Spaniards* from that time
has never allowed them either to enjoy
Peace, or to have the Privilege of Trading;
contrary to what was expressly stipulated
concerning both these things in that League
of the Year 1542, concluded between *Henry*
VIII King of *England*, that the Em-
peror *Charles V.* in which, Peace and free
Commerce were expressly establish'd between
these two Princes and their People thro'
every part of their respective Dominions,
thro' all their Ports and Territories, with-
out Exception of the *West-Indies*, which
was then subject to that Emperor.

But as to that Article, of a Peace to be
maintained on the part of both Nations
thro' all the Countries of the World; this is
indeed plainly contained in all the Treaties
of Peace that were ever betwixt them, nor
is there any Exception relating to Com-
merce in any of these Treaties, 'till that
which was made in the Year 1604. with
which that in the Year 1630 does perfectly
agree. In which two last Treaties it was
resolved upon, that both Nations should
have

have a Privilege of trading in every part of
one another's Dominions, in all those Places
where, before the War between *Philip II.*
King of *Spain* and *Elizabeth* Queen of
England, there was any Commerce, ac-
cording to what was usual and customary in
antient Alliances and Treaties made before
that time. These are the very individual
Words of those Treaties, which do plainly
leave the matter dubious and uncertain, and
so King *James* was satisfied to make Peace
with *Spain* any how, since he only renewed
the very same Treaty which had been con-
cluded a little before the Death of Queen
Elizabeth, who charged her Deputies when
she was in Agitation, among other things to
insist warmly on having a Privilege of
trading to the *West-Indies*.

But King *James*, who was mightily de-
sirous of making Peace with the *Spaniards*,
was content to leave that Clause so express'd,
as both Parties might explain it in their
own Way, and as they judg'd would be
most for their own Advantage; tho' these
Words, *According to what was usual and*
customary in antient Alliances and Treaties,
are so to be understood, as it is reasonably
they should, according to what in Justice
ought to be done, and not according to
what has been done on the Part of the
Spaniards, to their manifest Violation

(which has afforded perpetual Matter of Complaints to the *English*, and has been an Occasion of continual Quarrels betwixt the two Nations) 'tis most evident from the Express Words of antient Treaties, that the *English* had Privilege both of Peace and Commerce thro' all the *Spanish* Dominions.

Moreover, if the way of observing antient Treaties and Agreements, is to be taken from their manifest Violation, the *Spaniards* have some pretence for explaining that Clause in the last Treaties, as debarring the *English* from all manner of Commerce in these Parts. And for all that, during one half the Time that intervned betwixt the foresaid Treaty in the Year 1542, and the Beginning of the War betwixt *Philip II.* and *Elizabeth*, so far as we can judge from the Manner in which things were carried on, it would appear, that Trading in these Places was as much allowed as prohibited. But when the *Spaniards* would permit no Commerce at all, they and the *English* came from the Exchange of Goods to that of Blows and Wounds, and this not only before the War broke out betwixt *Philip* and *Elizabeth*, but likewise after a Peace was made in the Year 1604 by King *James*, and another by his Son in 1630, and yet so as not to stop the Course of Trade thro' *Europe*. However,

ever, the King of *Spain*, after this late Interruption of our Trade, has now judg'd that the Contests in *America* may be extended to *Europe* itself,

But we neither insist on the Interpretation of Treaties, nor the Right of Commerce by vertue of these Treaties, or on any other Account, as if this Contest of ours with *Spain* were necessarily to be founded on these. This is built on the clearest and most evident Reasons in the World, as will presently appear. Nevertheless, there are some things of such a Nature, that tho' it be not so necessary to found a War upon them, yet they may very justly be Obstacles to the establishing of a Peace, or at least to the renewing of an Alliance, in which these things are not granted, which have either been granted in former Pactions, or may reasonably be expected. And this may serve as an Answer to that Question, why, since we have renewed the antient Treaties we had formerly made with all others Nations, we have not done the same with *Spain*? And may serve to convince the World that in the Articles of Alliance, we have not, as is objected, demanded his right Eye, far less both Eyes, by our refusing to be liable to the cruel and bloody Inquisition, in those Places where we have been allowed to traffick, have only insisted upon having
such

158 *ENGLAND's Triumph*; or,
such a Privilege of carrying on Trade as we
were not to be deprived of, either by an-
cient Treaties or the Law of Nature. For
tho' the King of *Spain* has assumed to him-
self a Power of prescribing us the Laws and
Bounds of Commerce, by Authority of a
Law made by the Pope, whereby he dis-
charges all Traffick with *Turks*, *Jews*, and
other Infidels: And tho' under this Pre-
tence, even in time of Peace, his Ships of
War in other Places besides the *West-Indies*,
have taken and plundered our Ships; and
tho' by the same Authority of the Pope,
under pretence of a certain Gift he has from
him, he claims the *Indians* for his Subjects,
as if forsooth they also were subject unto
him, who are neither under his Authority or
Protection, yet we maintain, that neither the
Pope or the King of *Spain* is invested with
any such Power, as either to rob them of
their Liberty, or us of the Privilege of con-
versing and trading with them, which by
the Law of Nature and Nations, but espe-
cially with those who, as we formerly ob-
served, are not under the Power and Go-
vernment of the King of *Spain*.

Another Obstacle to our renewing an Al-
liance with *Spain*, is sufficiently manifest,
and at the same Time very remarkable,
which is this; that any of our Embassadors
and publick Ministers who are sent into
that

that Kingdom, either for the sake of cultivating a good Understanding, or about any other Business betwixt the two Commonwealths, are altogether uncertain of their Lives, the King being tied down to such Opinions, as hinder him from providing for their Safety against Murderers, so as they may not be always in the most imminent Danger, whose Privileges, in order to keep up and preserve Friendship between Princes and Commonwealths, have by the Law of Nations been always considered as inviolable; and as a Thing much more sacred than those Altars of Refuge, whose Privileges built on the Authority of the Pope of *Rome*, have been hitherto applied to elude the force of Laws and Justice; which he demanded should be put in Execution against the Murderers of Mr. *Anthony Ascham*, who was sent by this Republick into *Spain*, to procure and establish Friendship, betwixt the two Nations. For which barbarous Murder there has never as yet been any Satisfaction made, nor Punishment inflicted on the Authors of it, nor could this be obtained, tho' it was demanded by the Parliament; and in their Name several times urged with the greatest Warmth by the Council of State. And this has been hitherto one continued Obstacle, and a very just one too, to the renewing of an Alliance betwixt

160 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
betwixt the two Nations; nay, if we consider how other Nations have frequently acted in like Cases, it may be considered as a very just Cause for a War.

But as to the Disputes that have arisen in the *West-Indies*, tho' we, both in the Continent itself, and in the Islands, have Plantations as well as they, and have as good, nay, a better Right to possess them, than the *Spaniards*, have to possess theirs; and tho' we have a Right to trade in those Seas equally good with theirs, yet without any Reason, or any Damage sustain'd; and that when there was not the least Dispute about Commerce, they have been continually invading our Colonies in a hostile way, killing our Men, taking our Ships, robbing us of our Goods, laying waste our Houses and Fields, imprisoning and enslaving our People: This they have been doing all along till these present times, wherein we have of late engaged in an Expedition against them.

For which Reason, contrary to what used to be done formerly, in the like Case, they have detained our Ships and Merchants, and confiscated their Goods almost every-where thro' the *Spanish* Dominions; so that whether we turn our Eyes to *America* or *Europe*, they alone are undoubtedly to be considered as the Authors of the War, and the Cause of all the Inconveniences and all the Bloodshed

Bloodshed with which it may possibly be attended.

There are a great many Instances of the most cruel and barbarous Treatment the *English* have perpetually met with from the *Spaniards* in the *West-Indies*; and that even in time of Peace, both since the Year 1604, when the Peace was patched up by King *James*, till the Time the War broke out again, and since that last Peace, which was concluded in the Year 1630, to this very Day. We shall only mention a few of them.

After a Peace was concluded in the Year 1605, a Ship called the *Mary, Ambrose Birch* Commander, was trading on the North Coast of *Hispaniola*: The Master being allur'd with Promises of a safe and free Commerce by one Father *John* and six of his Accomplices, to go ashore to see some Goods, twelve *Spaniards* in the mean while going abroad to see the *English* Goods, while the *English* suspecting no Fraud, were showing them their Wares; the Priest giving a Signal from the Shore, the *Spaniards* every Man drew his Dagger, and stabbed all the *English* that were in the Ship, except two who leap'd into the Sea, and the rest ashore were put to death with an unparalleled Cruelty; the Master himself stript of his Cloaths, and fastened to a Tree, was

No. XI. X exposed

162 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
exposed naked to be bit by the Flies and
Vermin. And after he had continued in
this miserable Case for the Space of twenty
Hours, a Negro hearing his Groans came
to the Place, and as he was just on the
Point of expiring, stabb'd him with a Spear.
This Ship with her Goods was valued at
5400 l.

Another Ship called the *Archer*, was
taken at *St. Domingo*, and all the Sailors put
to death. She was reckoned worth 1300 l.

Another Ship called the *Friendship of
London* with her Loading, was taken by
Lodowic Fajard, Admiral of the *Spanish*
Fleet, all her Goods confiscated, and the
Merchants and Mariners thrown into the
Sea, except one Boy who was reserved for
a Slave. This Ship with her Loading was
estimated at 1500 l.

The Sailors going ashore out of another
Ship, called the *Scorn* (the *Spaniards* ha-
ving solemnly sworn they would do them
no Prejudice) were all nevertheless bound
to Trees and strangled. The Ship with
all her Goods was seized, and the Mer-
chants to whom she belong'd, lost at this
time 1500 l.

In the Year 1606, a Ship called the *Nep-
tune*, was taken at *Tortuga* by the *Spanish*
Guarda Costas, valued at 4300 l.

The

The same Year another Ship called the *Lark* was taken by *Lodowic Fajard*, and confiscated with all her Loading, valued at 4570*l*.

Another called the *Castor and Pollux* was taken by the *Spaniards* at *Florida*, by whom she was confiscated, and all her Sailors either kill'd or made Slaves; for they were never heard of afterwards. This Vessel with her Loading was valued at 15000*l*.

In the Year 1608, a *Plymouth* Ship called the *Richard*, commanded by *Henry Chalius*, fitted out at the Expence of Lord *Popham*, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, *Ferdinand Georges* Knight, and others, and bound to *Virginia*, happening to be driven by Stress of Weather upon the Southern part of *Virginia*, she chanced to fall in with eleven *Spanish* Ships returning from *St. Domingo*, who seiz'd her; and tho' the Captain, to rescue himself out of their Hands, produced a Royal Pass port, yet the Ship with all her Goods was confiscated, the Captain himself barbarously used by them and sent to the Gallies. This was a Damage of more than 2500*l*.

A Ship called the *Aid* was served much the same way by *Lodowic Fajard*, having been taken under 'pretence of Friendship; she too with her Goods was confiscated,

164 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,

and all the Sailors sent to the Gallies, where some were cudgelled to death for refusing to ply the Oars. Which Vessel with her Goods, by the *Spaniards* own Estimation, was worth 7000 l.

The same Year another Ship called the *Gallant Anne*, *William Curry*, Commander, as she was trading at *Hispaniola*, was likewise confiscated with all her Goods, and all the Sailors hanged; each of them by way of Ridicule, having a Piece of Paper sewed to his Coat, which had these Words written upon it, *Why came ye hith r?* This Ship with her Burthen was valued at 8000 l. These Instances do sufficiently show what kind of Peace the *Spaniards* maintain'd with us during the Reign of King *James*, who was always very much afraid of breaking the Peace with them. And we may also plainly discover the same Acts of Hostility and barbarous Treatment ever since the last Peace, which was made in the Year 1630 to this very Day. For this End we will first speak a little of those Colonies that were planted by some Noblemen of this Nation, in the Isle of *Catalian*, which they call the Isle of *Providence*, and the Island of *Tortuga*, by them called the Island of *Association*. These Islands about the Year 1629, being then quite uninhabited, having neither Men nor Cattle

Cattle in them, were seized by the *English*, who at that time were at War with the *Spaniards*. The Year following, when Peace was established betwixt the two Nations, the *Spaniards* having made no Exception about these Islands, King *Charles* in a Charter under the Great-Seal of *England*, declared himself Master of the Isle of *Providence*, and some other Islands adjacent to it, which he thought no way inconsistent with this Peace, and gave them in Possession to some Noblemen and their Heirs, and next Year he extended this Grant to the Isle of *Tortuga*.

And tho' the abovementioned Planters had got Possession of these Islands by the King's Grant, and tho' this Grant was exceeding well founded, first on the Law of Nature, since neither the *Spaniards* nor any other People whatever, were in Possession of these Places when they seiz'd them; and secondly, on the Right of War, since they were taken possession of in time of War, and were not excepted in the Articles of Peace; whence it follows from the second Article in the last Treaty, that the Title of the *Spaniards* to these Islands (even supposing they had had one) was made null by their own Consent: and tho' likewise, neither the aforesaid Company of Planters in general, nor any one of them
in

166 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
in particular, by any Action of theirs, had
given any just Cause or Offence, either to
the King of *Spain* or to any of his Sub-
jects, till they had first in a violent Manner
attacked our Ships and Colonies, and had
slain several of the *English* and set fire to
their Houses; yet the *Spaniards* being firmly
resolved to break the Peace in these Pla-
ces, about the twenty second of *January*
1602, without any the least Provocation;
betwixt the Isle of *Tortuga* and the Cape of
Florida, in a hostile Manner fell upon a
certain Ship belonging to the Company,
called the *Sea-Flower*, on her return from
the Isle of *Providence*, in which Engage-
ment they slew some of the Men aboard
that Ship, and wounded others.

After this, about the Year 1634. the Isle
of *Tortuga* was attacked by four Ships be-
longing to the *Spaniards*, without any In-
jury done on the part of the *English*, in
which Attack upwards of sixty were slain,
many wounded and taken Prisoners, their
Houses burnt down and quite demolished,
their most valuable Goods carried off by the
Spaniards, and the *English* almost wholly
driven out of that Island; of whom some
were hanged, others carried to the *Havana*,
and detained in the most abject Slavery.
One *Grymes*, who had been a Gunner in
Tortuga, was distinguished from the rest
by

by a Death remarkably cruel. Some of them flying for refuge to a certain desert Island called *Santa Cruz*, were again set upon by the *Spaniards*, who even pursued them thither with three Gallies in the Month of *March* 1736, of whom forty were killed and the rest taken Prisoners, and used with the utmost Barbarity.

In the Year 1605, *July* 24th, the *Spaniards* with two great Ships and one Galley, made likewise an Attack upon the Isle of *Providence*, and they fought for several Hours, but at that time they were repulsed and forced to give over their Enterprize. However, they attempted the same Thing a second Time, about the Year 1640 with Ships, some large and some of a lesser Size, whereof the Admiral's Ship was called the *Armadillo* of *Carthagena*, one of the greater Gallies of the Royal Plate Fleet, and having sent a great Number of Soldiers ashore, and they were confident of making themselves Masters of the whole Island; but yet were repulsed with a great deal of Damage, and forced to retreat. Nevertheless, having equipped another Fleet, they returned a while after, when the Planters at Variance among themselves, did not so much employ their Thoughts about what Method they should take to defend themselves, as about the Terms upon which they

168 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
they might most advantageously surrender;
which Terms, upon their giving up the
Island, they found no Difficulty to obtain.
But the Island was by this means wrested out
of the Hands both of the Planters and
Commonwealth, of whom the former sus-
tained the Loss of more than 80,000*l.* and
the latter, besides the Loss of the Island,
hereby received a very open and publick
Affront. After the *Spaniards* had thus
made themselves Masters of the Isle of
Providence, a Ship bringing some Passen-
gers hither, who wanted to transport them-
selves to this Place from *New England*, the
Spaniards by Stratagem having found Means
to get her brought within Gun-shot (the
People in the Ship not knowing nothing
of their late Conquest of that Island) she
was in great Danger of being taken, and
with very much Difficulty rescued herself;
the Master of the Ship, a very honest and
worthy Man, was killed by a Bullet-thro
from the Island.

Nor were the *Spaniards* content to con-
fine the Acts of Hostility which they have
exercised upon the People of that Colony
within the Boundaries of *America*, but have
also treated them in the same hostile Man-
ner in *Europe*. For in the Year 1638
December 25. a Ship belonging to the
same Company called the *Providence*
Thomas

Thomas Newnham Commander, two Leagues from *Dengenefs* on the very Coast of *England*, was assaulted and taken by *Spengfeld* Captain of a Privateer belonging to *Dunkirk*, to which Place this Ship was brought, and her Cargo detained, which even by the Computation of many Persons in that Place, was reckoned to amount to the Sum of 30,000*l*. As for the Sailors some were slain, some wounded, and the rest after having been treated with the greatest Inhumanity in their own Ship, were hurried away to *Dunkirk*, where they met with much the same Usage, 'till they found some Way to make their Escape; and tho' the Owners demanded Satisfaction in the most earnest Manner, and the last King by his Resident Mr. *Baltasar Gerber*, and both by Letters written with his own Hand, and the Hand of Secretary *Coke*, asked Reparation on their Behalf; yet they could never procure the Restitution of their Goods, nor the least Compensation for these Losses.

But there are other Examples of the Spanish Cruelty, which are of a later Date, and still more shocking; such as their coming from *Portorico* and attacking *Santa-Cruz* about the Year 1651, an Island that was not formerly inhabited, but at that time possessed by an *English* Colony governed by

170 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
Nicol. Philips, who with about an hundred
of the Colony, was barbarously murdered
by the Hands of the *Spaniards*, who be-
sides this, attacked the Ships in the Har-
bour, plundered their Houses, and rased them
from the very Foundation; and when they
could find no more to sacrifice to their Fury
(the rest of the Inhabitants having fled to
the Woods) returning to *Portorico*, they
gave the miserable Remnant, who were
well nigh famished, Time to remove from
Santa Cruz, and to betake themselves to
some other neighbouring Islands. But a
little time thereafter, they return'd in
Quest and Pursuit of those who sculked in
the Woods; but they had the good Fortune
to find a Way of making their Escape, and
stealing away privately to other Islands.

In the same year 1631, a Ship belonging
to *John Turner*, being driven into the
Harbour of *Cumanagota* by tempestuous
Winds, was seized by the Governor of that
Place and confiscated with all her Lading.

The same was done to Captain *Cranley's*
Ship and her Goods.

And in the Year 1650, a certain vessel
pertaining to *Samuel Wilson*, loaden with
Horses, was taken on the High-Seas in her
way to *Barbadoes*, and carried to the *Ha-*
vanna. Both the Ship and her Goods were
confiscated, most of the Sailors imprisoned,
and

and like Slaves obliged to work at the Fortifications.

The same Hardships were endured by the Sailors aboard a certain Ship of *Barnstable* about two Years since, which in her Return from some of our Plantations in the *Carribee* Islands, springing a leak hard by *Hispaniola*, the Sailors to save themselves, being obliged to get into the Long Boat, got ashore, where they were all made Slaves, and obliged to work at the Fortifications.

By these, and many more Examples of the same Kind, too long to be reckoned up, 'tis abundantly evident, the King of *Spain* and his Subjects think they are no way bound by any Condition of Peace to be performed to us on their Part in these Places, since they have habitually exercised all sorts of Hostilities against us, nay even done such things as are more insufferable, and more grievous than open Acts of Hostilities; and since that Cruelty with which they usually treat the *English* in *America*, is so contrary to the Articles of Peace, that it does not so much as seem suitable to the Laws of the most bloody War: However, in that Embargo of the King of *Spain*, by which he orders our Merchant Ships and their Goods to be confiscated, the whole Blame is laid upon the *English*, whom he brands

brands with the odious Names of Treaty-Breakers and Violators of the most sacred Peace, and likewise of free Commerce which he pretends to have so religiously maintained on his Part; and gives out that we have violated the Laws of Peace and Commerce with such strange and profels'd Hostility, that we attempted to besiege the Town of *Sr. Domingo* in the Isle of *Hispaniola*: Which is the only Cause he offers why the Goods of the *English* are confiscated in *Spain*, and the trading People confined; tho' this is likewise aggravated by his boasted Humanity; for he maintains that he, in the most friendly Way, received our Fleets into his Harbours, where it could not be of any Advantage for them to enter, and that his Ministers did not at all require of us a strict Observance of the Articles of Peace, that were agreed on by the two Crowns, which forbid both Parties to enter a Harbour with more than six or eight Ships of War!

But as he, by talking in this Strain, acquits our Fleets of all Trespasses and Violations of Treaty in these Harbours, since if any such Thing as is objected, has been done, and pass'd over, it has been done by the Allowance of himself and his Ministers; and as it is exceeding manifest, that he has not been so favourable for Nought, if he
will

will but reflect on with himself what vast profits he has received from our Fleets; so on the other Hand, that King and his Ministers have not at all in Fact observed the Agreements he speaks of, in the 23d Article, of which the following Provision is made in the most exprels Terms: " That if if any Difference should happen to arise betwixt the two Commonwealths, the Subjects on both sides should be advertised, that they should have six Months from the Time of the Advertisement to transport their Effects during which Time there should be no Arrest, interrupting or damaging of any Man's Person or Goods." In this affair, that King truly has shewn but very little Regard to those Contracts, which he charges us with having broken, as appears from the late Confiscation of our Goods. But what he declares in that Edict concerning the Acts of Hostility committed in the *West Indies*, their being to be considered as a Violation of Peace and free Commerce in these Parts, is a new and quite different Explanation from what has ever been propounded hitherto by either of the two Republicks, tho' both Parties have frequently Occasions to declare their Judgment (about) this Matter.

But

But seeing the King of *Spain* has declared both by Word and Deed, that the Articles of Peace ought thus to be understood, it follows that so many Acts of Hostility committed against the *English* in these Parts, and which first began on his Side, and been continued from the very Time of the last concluded Treaty, as was formerly observed, to this very Day; hence I say it follows, that he seems to be convinced, that the sacred Bonds of Friendship have been broken on his Side. Which Thing is so clear and manifest, that our Adversaries themselves in this Controversy, are ashamed to deny the Fact, and chuse rather to dispute with us concerning the Right of Possession; which must be in the following Manner: As the King of *Spain* among his other Titles, has assumed that of King of the *Indies*, so they affirm, that the whole *Indies* and *Indian* Sea, both *South* and *North*, belong to him; and that they are all Enemies and Pyrates, who approach these Places without his Commission. Which if it were true, both we and all other Nations ought to leave and restore to him all our Possessions there; and having brought back whatever Colonies we have sent thither, should beg his Pardon for the Injury we have done him: But if we consider a little more narrowly the Truth and Reasonableness

less of this Title, we shall find that it is built upon a very slender and weak Foundation, to have such a vast Pile of War and Contentions erected upon it, as the present is likely to be. They pretend to have

double Title, one founded upon the Pope's Gift, and another upon their having first discovered those Places. As to the first, we know the Pope has always been very liberal in his Gifts of Kingdoms and Countries, but in the mean Time we can't but think, that in so doing, he acts in a very different Manner from him, whose Vicar he professes himself; who would not so much as allow himself to be appointed a Judge in the dividing of Inheritances, far less give any one whole Kingdom at his Pleasure, like the Pope, who has thought fit to make a Present of *England, Ireland,* and some other Kingdoms.

But we deny his being invested with any such Authority, nor do we think there is any Nation so void of Understanding, as to think that so great Power is lodged in him, or that the *Spaniards* would believe this, or acquiesce in it, if he should require them to yield up as much as he has bestowed. But if the *French* and others who acknowledge the Pope's Authority in Ecclesiastical Matters, have no Regard to this Title of the *Spaniards*, it can't be expected

176 **ENGLAND's Triumph;** or,
pected we should think of it any other-
wise. And so we leave this Point, as not
deserving a fuller Answer.

Nor is the other Title of any greater
Weight, as if the *Spaniards* in Consequence
of their having first discovered some few
Parts of *America*, and given Names to some
Islands, Rivers and Promontories, had for
this Reason lawfully acquired the Govern-
ment and Dominion of that New World.
But such an imaginary Title founded on such
a silly Pretence, without being in Posses-
sion, can't possibly create any true and
lawful Right. The best Right of Posses-
sion in *America*, is that which is founded
on one's having planted Colonies there, and
settled in such Places as had either no Inha-
bitants, or by the Consent of the Inhabi-
tants, if there were any; or at least, in
some of the wild and uncultivated Places of
their Country, which they were not nume-
rous enough to replenish and improve
since God has created this Earth for the
Use of Men, and ordered them to replenish
it throughout.

If this be true, as the *Spaniards* will be
found to hold their Possessions there very
unjustly, having purchased all of them
against the Will of the Inhabitants, and,
it were, pluck'd them out of their very
Bowels, having laid the Foundations of
the

their Empire in that Place, in the Blood of the poor Natives, and rendered several large Islands and Countries, that were in a tolerable Case when they found them; so many barren Desarts, and rooted out all the Inhabitants there; so the *English* hold their Possessions there by the best Right imaginable, especially those Islands where the *Spaniards* have fallen upon their Colonies, and quite demolished them; which Islands had no other Inhabitants at all, or if they had, they were all slain by the *Spaniards*, who had also deserted these Places, and left them without any People to improve or cultivate them: So that by the Law of Nature and Nations they belong to any who think fit to take Possession of them, according to that common and well-known Maxim in Law; "Such things as belong to none, and such as are abandoned by their former Possessors, become his Property who first seizes them". Altho' granting we had beat the *Spaniards* out of those Places where we have planted our Colonies, out of which they had at first expelled the Inhabitants, we should have possessed them with better Right, as the Avengers of the Murder of that People, and of the Injuries sustained by them, than the *Spaniards*, their Oppressors and Murderers. But since we have settled our Colonies in such Places

as were neither possessed by the Natives nor the *Spaniards*, they having left behind them neither Houses nor Cattle, nor any other Thing that could by any Means keep up the Right of Possession, the Justness of our Title to these Places was so much the more evident, and the Injuries done us by the *Spaniards* so much the more manifest, especially our Right to those Places that were seized while the two Nations were at War with each other; such as the Isles of *Providence* and *Tortuga*, which if the *Spaniards* could have shown to be theirs, by any former Title which they have not yet produced, yet since they have not done it in the last Treaty of Peace, by the second Article of this Treaty, they have for the future cut themselves off from all such Pretence; and if they had any Right, have now lost it. It is unnecessary to talk any further upon this Argument.

There is nothing of an intelligent Person but will easily see how empty and weak those Reasons are, that the *Spaniard* has for claiming to himself alone an Empire of such a vast and prodigious Extent. But we have said this much, in order to shew the Weakness of those Pretences, whereby the *Spaniards* endeavour to justify themselves for having treated us with so much Cruelty and Barbarity in the *West-Indies*, for having
 enslaved,

inflav'd, hanged, drowned, tortured, and put to Death our Countrymen robbed them of their Ships and Goods, and demolished our Colonies even in the Time of profound Peace, and that without any Injury on their Part; which cruel Usage and Havock, made among our People, and such as were of the same Orthodox Faith with them, as oft as the *English* call to Remembrance, they can't miss to think that their former Glory is quite gone, and their Ships of War become entirely useless, if they suffer themselves to be any longer treated in such a disgraceful Manner: And moreover, to be not only excluded from all free Commerce in so great and opulent a part of the World, but likewise to be looked upon as Pirates and Robbers, and punished in the same Manner as they, if they presume to sail in those Seas, or so much as look that Way; or, in fine, have any Intercourse or Dealing even with our own Colonies that are settled there.

Concerning the bloody *Spanish* Inquisition, we shall say nothing, this being a Controversy common to all Protestants, nor shall we speak of the many Seminaries of *English* Priests and Jesuits nestling under the Protection of the *Spaniards*, which is a perpetual Cause of Stumbling, and very great Danger to this Commonwealth; since

180 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
what we principally propose, is, to shew
the Grounds and Reasons of the Contro-
versies in the *West-Indies*; and we are con-
fident we have made it plain to all, who
weighs Things fairly and impartially, that
Necessity, Honour and Justice have prompt-
ed to it by Necessity; it being absolutely
necessary to go to War with the *Spaniards*,
since they will not allow us to be at Peace
with them: And then Honour and Justice,
seeing we cannot pretend to either of these,
if we sit still and suffer such insufferable In-
juries to be done our Countrymen, as those
we have shown to have been done them
in the *West-Indies*.

And truly they see but a very little Way,
who form their Notion of the Designs and
Intentions of the *Spaniards*, according to
that friendly Aspect with which the present
Declension of their Affairs has obliged them
to look upon us in these Parts of the World,
(that Face which they have put on, being
only a false one) for 'tis certain their Hatred
is more inflamed, and their Jealousies and
Suspensions more increased by this Change
of the State of our Affairs, and of the
Form of our Republicks. But if we omit
this Opportunity, which by Reason of some
Things that have lately happened, may
perhaps give us an Occasion to fall upon
some Way, whereby, through the Assistance
of

of God, we may provide for our Safety, against this old and implacable Enemy of our Religion and Country; it may happen, he will recover such a Degree of Strength, as will render him as formidable and hard to be endured as before. One Thing is certain, he always will, and can't but have the greatest Indignation against us the mean while, if we suffer our malicious and inveterate Enemy (especially now, after he has made Peace with the *Dutch*) to carry off without Molestation, from the *West-Indies*, those prodigious Treasures, whereby he may repair his present Damages, and again bring his Affairs to such a prosperous and happy Condition as to deliberate with himself a second Time, what he was thinking upon in the Year 1588; namely, whether it would be more advisable to begin with subduing *England*, in order to recover the United Provinces, or with them, in order to reduce *England* under his Subjection; without doubt he would not find fewer, but more Causes why he should begin with *England*. And if God should at any Time permit those Intentions of his to have their desired Effect, we have good Ground to expect, that the Residue of that Israel Havock he made among our Brethren at the Foot of the *Alps*, will be first exercised upon us, and after that upon all Protestants;

182 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
testants; which, if we may give Credit to
the Complaints, that were made by those
poor Orthodox Christians, was first designed
and contrived in the Court of *Spain*, by
those Friars whom they call Missionaries.

All these Things being considered, we
hope the Time will come, when all, but
especially true *Englishmen*, will lay aside
their private Animosities among themselves,
and renounce their own proper Advantages,
than through an excessive Desire of that
small Profit to be made by trading to *Spain*,
which cannot be obtained but upon such
Conditions as are dishonourable, and in
some Sort unlawful; and which may like-
wise be got some other Way, than expo-
sing, as they now do, to the utmost Dan-
ger, the Souls of many young Traders, by
those Terms upon which they now live and
trade there; and suffer the Lives and For-
tunes of many Christian Brethren in *Ame-
rica*; and in fine the Honour of this whole
Nation, to be exposed; and what of all
is the most momentous and important, let
slip out of their Hands the most noble Op-
portunities of promoting the Glory of God,
and enlarging the Bounds of Christ's King-
dom: Which we do not doubt, will appear
to be the chief End of our late Expedition
into the *West-Indies* against the *Spaniards*.
to all who are free of those Prejudices which
hinder

inder People from clearly discerning the Truth.

Thus we have given our Readers a View of *Oliver's* Conduct against *Spain*; and shall now in a particular manner (tho' it has been already hinted in the Course of this Work) relate the Expedition of Admiral *Byng* to *Sicily*.

The Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden* not having procured so firm and durable a Peace in Europe as was expected, Sir *George Byng* was sent into *Sicily* in 1718, with a powerful Fleet, which Ships being got to their rendezvous at *Spithead*, Sir *George Byng* repaired down to *Portsmouth* to take them under his Command. The King's Instructions to that Admiral were, "upon his Arrival in the *Mediterranean*, to acquaint the Court of *Spain*, and likewise the Viceroy of *Naples*, and the Governor of *Milan*, that he was sent into that Sea, in order to promote all Measures that might best contribute to the composing the Differences arisen between the two Crowns, and for preventing any farther Violation of the Neutrality of *Italy*, which he was to see preserved. That he was to make Instances with both Parties to forbear all Acts of Hostility, in order to the setting on foot and concluding the proper Negotiations of Peace. But in
 ' case

• case the *Spaniards* should still insist to at-
 • tack the Emperor's Territory in *Italy*, or
 • to land in any part of *Italy* for that pur-
 • pose, or should endeavour to make them-
 • selves Masters of the Island of *Sicily*,
 • which must be with a Design to invade
 • the Kingdom of *Naples*, he was then
 • with all his Power to hinder and obstruct
 • the same. But if they were already land-
 • ed, he was to endeavour amicably to dis-
 • suade them from persevering in such an
 • Attempt, and to offer them his Assistance
 • to withdraw their Troops, and put an end
 • to all farther Acts of Hostility. But if
 • his friendly Endeavours should prove in-
 • effectual, he was then to defend the Ter-
 • ritories attacked, by keeping company
 • with, or intercepting their Ships or Con-
 • voys, or (if necessary) by opposing them
 • openly."

The Admiral sailed the 15th of June,
 1718, from *Spithead*, with twenty Ships
 of the Line of Battle, two Fireships, two
 Bomb Vessels, a Hospital-Ship, and a Store-
 Ship. Being got into the Ocean, he sent
 the *Rupert* to *Lisbon* for Intelligence, and
 arriving the 30th off *Cape St. Vincent*, he
 dispatch'd the *Superbe* to *Cadiz*, with a
 Gentleman who carried a Letter from him
 to Colonel *Stanhope*, the King's Envoy at
Madrid, wherein he desired that Minister to

acquaint

acquaint the King of *Spain* with his Arrival in those Parts, in his way to the *Mediterranean*, and to lay before him the Instructions he was to act under with his Squadron, of which he gave a very ample Detail in his Letter. The Envoy shewed the Letter to Cardinal *Alberoni*, who, upon reading it, told him with some Warmth, That his Master would run all Hazards, and even suffer himself to be driven out of *Spain*, rather than recall his Troops, or consent to any Suspension of Arms:" adding ' That the *Spaniards* were not to be frightened, and he was so well convinced of their Fleet's doing their Duty, that if the Admiral should think fit to attack them he should be in no pain for the Success." Mr. *Stanhope* having in his Hand a List of the *British* Squadron, prayed his Eminence to peruse it, and compare its Strength with that of their own Squadron; which the Cardinal took, and threw on the Ground with much Passion. Mr. *Stanhope*, with great Temper, desired him ' to consider the sincere Attention the King his Master had always had to the Honour and Interest of his Catholick Majesty, which it was impossible for him to give greater Proofs of, than he had done by his unceasing Endeavours thro' the whole course of the present Negotiation, to procure the most
A a ' advantageous

186 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,

' advantageous Conditions possible for *Spain*,
 ' in which he had succeeded even beyond
 ' what any unprejudiced Person could have
 ' hoped for; and that, tho' by the Treaty
 ' of *Utrecht* for the Neutrality of *Italy*,
 ' which was entered into at the Request of
 ' the King of *Spain* himself, as also by that
 ' of *Westminster* the 25th of *May* 1716,
 ' his Majesty found himself obliged to de-
 ' fend the Emperor's Dominions when at-
 ' tacked, he had hitherto only acted as a
 ' Mediator, tho' ever since the Enterprize
 ' against *Sardinia*, by his Treaties he be-
 ' came a Party in the War, and for this
 ' Year last past had been strongly called up-
 ' on by the Emperor to comply with his
 ' Engagements; and that even now, when
 ' it was impossible for him to delay any
 ' longer the sending his Fleet into the *Me-*
 ' *diterranean*, it plainly appeared by the
 ' Admiral's Instructions, which he com-
 ' municated to his Eminence, and by the
 ' Orders he had himself received, that his
 ' Majesty had nothing more at heart, than
 ' that his Fleet might be employed in pro-
 ' moting the Interests of the King of *Spain*;
 ' and hoped, his Catholick Majesty would
 ' not, by refusing to recall his Troops, or
 ' consent to a Cessation of Arms, put it
 ' out of his Power to give all the Proofs of
 ' the sincere Friendship he always desired to
 ' cultivate

“cultivate with his Catholick Majesty.” All that the Cardinal could be brought to promise, was to lay the Admiral's Letter before the King, and to let the Envoy know his Resolution upon it in two Days; but it was nine before he could obtain and send it away, the Cardinal probably hoping that the Admiral would delay, in expectation of it, in some of the Ports of *Spain*, and thereby give time for their Fleet and Forces to secure a good Footing in *Sicily*. The Answer was wrote under the Admiral's Letter in these Words, ‘His Catholick Majesty has done me the Honour to tell me, That the Chevalier *Byng* may execute the Orders which he has from the King his Master. *Escorial*, 15 July 1718. *The Cardinal Alberoni*.”

Mr. *Stanhope* seeing things tending to a Rupture, gave private and early Notice of his Apprehensions to the *English* Consuls and Merchants settled in the *Spanish* Sea-port Towns, advising them to guard and secure their Effects against any danger of a breach between the two Crowns.

The Admiral pursuing his Voyage with unfavourable Winds, it was the 8th of July before he made *Cape Spartel*, where the *Superbe* and *Rupert* rejoined him, and brought him Advice of the mighty Preparations the *Spaniards* had made at *Barcelona*,

188 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
and of their Fleet sailing from thence the
18th of *June* to the Eastward. In passing
by *Gibraltar*, Vice-Admiral *Cornwall* came
out and joined him with the *Argyle* and
Charles Galley. The Squadron wanting
Water, and the Wind continuing contrary,
they unchored off *Cape Malaga* where
having compleated their Watering in four
Days, they proceeded to *Minorca*, where
the Admiral was to land four Regiments of
Foot, which he carried out from *England*,
in order to relieve the Soldiers there in
Garrison, who were to embark and serve
in the Squadron. On the 23d of *July*
he anchored with the Squadron off *Port-*
Mahon. Here he received Advice, that the
Spanish Fleet had been seen the 30th of
June with n forty Leagues of *Naples*,
Steering *S. E.* upon which he dispatched
away Expresses to the Governor of *Milan*,
and Viceroy of *Naples*, to inform them of
his Arrival in the *Mediterranean*; and ha-
ving shifted the Garrisons of *Minorca*, he
sailed from thence the 25th of *July*, and
arrived the 1st of *August* in the Bay of
Naples.

It is impossible to express the Joy of those
People, at the long wish'd for Sight of
Fleet, which alone could assure their Safety.
They had been under the greatest Terror
expecting that the prodigious Armament of
Spain

Spain would have fallen upon the Kingdom; and though their Fears were relieved for the present, by the Descent of the Spaniards into Sicily, yet the Rapidity with which they had over-run the greatest part of that Island, and a reasonable Suspicion, that the Duke of Savoy would not much expose his Troops to defend the Remainder of a Country, which, by the Terms of the Quadruple Alliance, was to be taken from him, and given to a Potentate whose Power in Italy he dreaded, made them look for the Enemy soon in Naples, where, the strong Party that had appeared amongst the Sicilian Nobility for Spain, made them apprehend, that no less a Faction would rise in their Favour, upon their invading that Kingdom, where the Germans had but Twelve (some say Eight) thousand Men, and the whole Country was ill provided for Defence. The common People indeed were generally in the Interest of the House of Austria, which was greatly owing to the prudent Government of the Marshal Count Daun their Viceroy, a Man endowed with all the Qualities fit for that high Employment, and the same Person who defended Turin so well, when it was besieged by the Duke of Orleans in 1706, 'till it was relieved by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene. He was of a courteous and affable

190 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
fable Disposition but exact and steady in the
Administration of Justice, by which means
he had suppress'd the *Banditti* who used to
infest the County; and had put a stop to
the Murders that were so frequent in the
City, not suffering the Churches to exer-
cise their infamous Claim of Sanctuary for
such flagitious Crimes. He did not indeed
affect that Shew of Grandeur which the *Ita-
lians* are fond of, but as his frugal manner
of living freed him from Necessity of op-
pressing them, so there was never any Com-
plaint of that kind against him. He was
very zealous for the Interests of his Master,
which he promoted by just and wise Mea-
sures; and a certain Conformity of Man-
ners, wherein he and the Admiral resembled
each other, begat such a quick Confidence
and Friendship between them, as helped to
carry on the Service of the common Cause
with unusual Harmony and Dispatch.

The Fleet sailing with a gentle Gale into
the Bay of *Naples*, consisting of Twenty-
one Sail of the Line of Battle, most of
them great Ships, and three of them bear-
ing Flags, afforded such a Spectacle as had
never been seen in those Parts before. The
whole City was in a Tumult of Joy and
Exultation. The Shore was crowded with
Multitudes of Coaches and People; and
such an infinite number of Boats came off,
some

the with Provisions and Refreshments, others out of Curiosity and Admiration, at the Sea between the Fleet at Anchor and the Shore, was literally covered.

The Viceroy being incommoded with the Gout, sent Colonel Count *Hamilton* to make his Compliments to the Admiral, and let him know the feeble Condition he was in, but that nevertheless he intended to come off, and make him a Visit. The Admiral returned the Civility by his first Captain, who waiting on the Viceroy, told him, the Admiral was sensible of the Honour he intended him, but desired he would not give himself the trouble, especially as he was ill, and that he would immediately wait on his Excellency. The Admiral going ashore, attended by the Flag-Officers and Captains in their Boats, was saluted, at his Landing, by all the Cannon round the City and Castles, and was carried to the Duke *De Matalone's* Palace, pleasantly situated by the Sea-side, which had been prepared for his Reception during his Stay at *Naples*. From thence he was conducted to Court through an infinite Throng of People, with the greatest Acclamations of Joy, and all the Honours and Ceremonies paid to a Viceroy; where entering into Conference with Count *Daun*, he learnt that the Spanish Army, consisting of about

192 ENGLAND's *Triumph* or,

30000 Men, commanded by the Marquis *De Lede*, had landed the 2d of July in *Sicily*, and had soon made themselves Masters of the City and Castles of *Palermo*, and of great part of the Island; that they had taken the Town of *Messina*, and were then carrying on the Siege of the Citadel; that the Viceroy did not know, how far the *Piedmontese* Garrison was to be depended on, but that they must soon be obliged to surrender, if not relieved. That the last Letters he had received from *Vienna* gave hopes, that the King of *Sicily* might be entered by this time into a particular Alliance with the Emperor, having desired the Assistance of his Troops, and agreed to receive them into the Citadel. The next Morning the Viceroy visited the Admiral, and renewing their Conference on the Measures to be taken in that Conjunction of Affairs, it was agreed, that the Viceroy should send General *Wetzel* with 2000 German Foot in Tartans to *Messina* to relieve the Citadel, and Fort St. *Salvador*; and, as the Admiral was directed by his Orders to obstruct any Attempts of the *Spaniards* on *Sicily*, he consented to take those Troops under his Protection; and accordingly, the Transports being got ready he sailed with them the 6th of August from

Naples

Naples, and arrived the 9th in view of the
Fare of Messina.

Here the Admiral paused. He saw with
trouble a new War rekindled in *Europe* by
the Ambition of *Spain*. He weigh'd with
Thoughtfulness the Consequences of his In-
structions, which made a Rupture with that
Nation unavoidable, if they persisted on
their Enterprize on *Sicily*; and being ar-
dently desirous of trying every Method of
Negociation, before he proceeded to the
Extremity of his Orders, he dispatched a-
way Captain *Saunders*, his first Captain to
Messina, with a Letter to the Marquis *De*
Lede, acquainting him, ' That the King his
Master being engaged by several Treaties
to preserve the Tranquility of *Italy*, had
honoured him with the Command of a
Squadron of Ships, which he had sent into
those Seas, and that he came fully em-
powered and instructed to promote such
Measures as might best accommodate all
Differences between the Powers concern'd.
That his Majesty was employing his utmost
Endeavours to bring about a general Pacifi-
cation, and was not without hopes of Suc-
cess; he therefore proposed to come to a
Cessation of Arms in *Sicily* for two
Months, in order to give time to the sever-
al Courts to conclude on such Resolutions
as might restore a lasting Peace.' But added,
No. XIII, B b ' that

' that if he was not so happy to succeed in
 ' this Offer of his Service, nor to be instru-
 ' mental in bringing about so desirable a
 ' Work, he should then hope to merit his
 ' Excellency's Esteem in the Execution of
 ' the other part of his Orders, which were,
 ' to use all his Force to prevent farther
 ' Attempts to disturb the Dominions his
 ' Master stood engaged to defend.' The
 next Morning the Captain returned with
 the General's Answer, ' That it would be
 ' an inexpressible Joy for his Person to con-
 ' tribute to so laudable an End as Peace,
 ' but as he had no Powers to treat, he
 ' could not of consequence agree to any
 ' Suspension of Arms, even at the Expence
 ' of what the Courage of his Master's Arms
 ' might be put to, but should follow his
 ' Orders, which directed him to sieze on
 ' Sicily for his Master the King of Spain
 ' That he had a true Sense of his accom-
 ' plish'd Expressions, but his Master's For-
 ' ces would always be universally esteem-
 ' ed in sacrificing themselves for the Pres-
 ' ervation of their Credit, in which Cause
 ' the Success did not always answer the
 ' Ideas that were formed.'

The Admiral had received Intelligence
 that the *Spanish* Fleet weigh'd from *Par-*
dise, which is a Road at the Entrance
 the Harbour of *Messina*, the Day before

his Arrival off the *Fare*, which made him conclude, that they were retired to *Malia*; and therefore, upon receiving the Marquis's Answer, he immediately weigh'd, with an intent to come with his Squadron before *Messina*, in order to encourage and support the Garrison in the Citadel; but as he stood in about the Point of the *Fare* towards *Messina*, he saw two of the *Spanish* Scouts in the *Fare*, and being informed at the same time by a *Felucca*, which came off from the *Calabrian* Shore, that they saw from the Hills the *Spanish* Fleet lying by, the Admiral alter'd his Design, and sending away General *Wetzel* with the *German* Troops to *Reggio*, under the Convoy of two Men of War, he stood through the *Fare* with his Squadron, with all the sail he could, after their Scouts, imagining they would lead him to their Fleet, which accordingly they did; for before Noon he had a fair Sight of their whole Fleet lying by, and drawn into a Line of Battle, consisting of 17 Sail of Men of War, small and great. besides two Fire-ships, four Bomb-Vessels, seven Gallies, and several Ships laden with Stores and Provisions, commanded by the Admiral *Don Antonio de Castaneta*, and under him four Rear-Admirals, *Chacon*, *Mari*, *Guevara* and *Cammock*. On the Sight of the *English* Squadron, they

B b 2

stood

196 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or,
stood away large, but in order of Battle.
The Admiral followed them all the rest of
that Day, and the succeeding Night, with
small Gales NEtly and sometimes Calm,
with fair Weather. The next Morning early
(the 11th) the *English* being got pretty near
up with them, the Marquis *De Mari*, Rear-
Admiral, with six *Spanish* Men of War, and
all the Gallies, Fire-ships, Bomb-Vessels and
Storeships, separated from the main Fleet,
and stood in for the *Sicilian* Shore, upon
which the Admiral detached Captain *Walton*
of the *Canterbury* with five more Ships af-
ter them, and the *Argyle* and *Canterbury*
getting within Gun-Shot of the headmost
Ship about six in the Morning, the *Argyle*
fired a shot to bring her to, which she not
minding, the *Argyle* fired another, and the
Canterbury being something nearer, fired
another; upon which the *Spanish* Ship
fired her stern Chace at the *Canterbury*, and
then the Engagement began. The Admiral
pursuing the main Body of the *Spanish* Fleet
the *Orford*, Captain *Falkingham*, and the
Grafton, Captain *Haddock*, came up first
with them, about ten of the Clock, at whom
the *Spaniards* fired their stern Chace Guns.
The Admiral sent Orders to those two Ships
not to fire, unless the *Spaniards* repeated
their firing, which they doing, the *Orford*
attacked the *Santa Rosa* of 64 Guns, and

took her. The *St. Carlos* of 60 Guns struck next, without much Opposition, to the *Kent*, Captain *Matthews*. The *Grafton* attacked warmly the Prince of *Asturias* of 70 Guns, formerly called the *Cumberland*, in which was Rear-Admiral *Chacon*, but the *Breda* and Captain coming up, Captain *Haddock* left that Ship much shattered for them to take, and stretched a head after another Ship of 60 Guns, which had kept firing on his Starboard Bow, during his Engagement with the Prince of *Asturias*. About one of the Clock the *Kent*, and soon after the *Superbe*, Captain *Master*, came up with and engaged the *Spanish* Admiral of 74 Guns, who with two Ships more fired on them and made running Fight until about three, and then the *Kent* bearing down upon him, and under his Stern, gave him her Broadside, and fell to *Leeward*; afterwards the *Superbe* putting for it to lay the Admiral aboard, fell on his Weather Quarter, upon which the *Spanish* Admiral shifting his Helm, the *Superbe* ranged up under his *Lee* Quarter, on which he struck to her. At the same time the *Barfleur*, in which was the Admiral, being a-stern of the *Spanish* Admiral within Shot, and inclining on his Weather Quarter, Rear-Admiral *Guevara* and another 60 Gun Ship, which were to Windward, bore down upon him, and gave him

198 **ENGLAND's Triumph**; or,
 him their Broadfides, and then clapt upon a
 Wind, standing in for the Land: The Ad-
 miral immediately tacked and stood after
 them, until it was almost Night, but it be-
 ing little Wind, and they galing away out
 of his Reach, he left pursuing them, and
 stood in to the Fleet, which he joined two
 hours after Night. The *Effex* took the
Juno of 36 Guns, the *Montague* and *Ru-*
pert took the *Volante* of 44 Guns, and
 Rear-Admiral *Delaval*, in the *Dorsetshire*,
 took the *Isabella* of 60 Guns. This Action
 nappened off Cape *Passaro*, at about six
 Leagues distance from the Shore. The
English received but little Damage. The
 Ship that suffered most was the *Grafion*,
 which being a good Sailer, her Captain en-
 gaged several Ships of the Enemy, always
 pursuing the Headmost, and leaving those
 Ships he had disabled or damaged to be ta-
 ken by those that followed him. The
 Admiral lay by some days at Sea, to refit
 the Rigging of his Ships, and to repair the
 Damages the Prizes had sustained; and the
 18th receiv'd a Letter from Captain *Wal-*
ton * giving an Account, that he had taken
 four *Spanish* Men of War, one of 60 Guns,
 commanded by Rear-Admiral *Mari*, one
 of 54, one of 40, and one of 24 Guns.

* He was knighted for this Action, and made a Flag-Officer
 some time after.

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th a Bomb-Vessel, and a Ship laden with
ms; and burnt four Men of War, one
54 Guns, two of 40, and one of 30
uns, with a Fireship and a Bomb-Vessel.
The Captain was one, whose natural
talents were fitter for archieving a gallant
ction, than describing one, yet his Let-
on this Occasion, carries in it such a
rain of military Eloquence, that it is
orth inserting here.

SIR,
*We have taken and destroy'd all the
Spanish Ships and Vessels, which were
upon the Coast, Number as per Margin.*

I am, &c.

Antarbury off Syracuse,
16th of August, 1718.

GEO. WALTON.

The Admiral having thus received a full
account of the whole Transaction, dispatch-
d away his eldest Son Mr. Byng to Eng-
land; who arriving at Hampton-Court i.
fteen days from Naples, brought thither
the agreeable Confirmation of what publick
ame had before reported, and upon which
he King had already written a Letter to
the Admiral with his hand. Mr. Byng met
with a most gracious Reception from his
Majesty, who made him handsome Present,
and sent him back with Plenipotentiary Pow-
ers

200 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
ers to his Father to negotiate with the several Princes and States of *Italy* as there should be Occasion, and with his royal Grant to the Officers and Seamen of all Prizes taken by them from the *Spaniards*.

The Conduct of the *Spaniards* in the Action of *Passaro*, did not answer the Vigour of the Resolution they had taken before it. Upon Notice of the Approach of the *English* Squadron, they held a Consultation, in which the Question was not, whether they should fight or retreat, but in what Station they should expect them? Whether go out from *Messina* to meet them, or pass through the *Fare* to the Southward, and lying by in order of Battle, receive them there. Which latter Opinion prevailed. But when the Admiral came up near to them, they soon abandoned their Order of Battle, and falling into Confusion and Incertainty whether to resist or fly, by doing neither they became an easy Prey, and the *English* might be rather said to have made a Seizure than to have gotten a Victory. There was indeed some Disproportion in the Strength of the two Fleets, [*a List of which as well that referr'd to in Sir George Walton's Letter, we shall give our Readers at the End of this Work.*] but the Inequality was not such as deterred the *Spaniards* from a resolution of fighting, tho' it was

but still supported afterwards in the Execution. but this Justice is due to the Admiral *Castaneta*, and to Rear-Admiral *Chacon*, that they made as good a Defence with their own Ships as could be expected, and the former was wounded in both Legs.

It was reported, that at a Consultation of the Spanish Admirals, Rear-admiral *Cammock* gave his Opinion, that they should remain at Anchor in the Road of *Paradise*, ranging their Ships in a Line of Battle, with their Broadides to the Sea; which Measure would certainly have given the *English* Admiral infinite Trouble to attack them. For the Coast there is so bold, that their biggest Ships could ride with a Cable ashore; and farther out the Currents are so various and rapid, that it would have been hardly practicable to get up to them, but impossible to anchor or lye by them in Order of Battle: Besides, they lay so near the Shore, and could have received such Assistance of Soldiers from the Army to man and defend them; and the Annoyance the *Spaniards* might have given from the several Batteries they could have planted along the Shore, would have been such, that the only way of attacking the Ships, seem'd to be by boarding and grappling with them at once, to prevent being cast off by the Currents which would have been a very hazardous Undertaking.

202 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
taking, wherein the *Spaniards* would have
had many Advantages, and the *English* Ad-
miral have run the Chance of destroying his
Fleet, or buying a Victory, if he succeeded
very dear.

The Councils of *Spain* were at this time
under the Management of two *Italians*, the
Queen and the *Abbot Alberoni*, whom she
had raised to the Dignity of Cardinal and
Prime Minister. They had vast Designs in
their View, and by secret Intrigues with the
King of *Sicily*, and other *Italian* Princes
and States, had laid no less a Scheme, than
to exterminate the House of *Austria* and the
Imperial Power out of *Italy*. And it was
thought to be owing to the Doubts they
had of the Sincerity of the King of *Sicily*,
that the Storm fell first upon his Dominion,
which was intended elsewhere. The Arm-
ament they fitted out was suitable to
the Greatness of the Undertaking; never
any Nation sent to Sea an Army so num-
erous, so well appointed, and so provided
with all Necessaries for a distant Expedition,
the least Implement was not forgotten. And
which was owing to the indefatigable Care
of *Don Joseph Patinbo*, a Man of great Ca-
pabilities, who, when in the Expedition, and
had the absolute Direction and Management
of the whole Enterprize, except the military
Command. The World was amazed to see

Spain

ain exerting a Vigour, she had not shewn for
 ove a Century past. Some of the princi-
 l Prisoners, and *Castaneta* himself, assured
 e Admiral that they intended the Summer
 lowing to have at Sea 50 Sail of the Line
 Battle; which the great Preparations
 the Ports of *Biscay*, and other Ports of
 ain, made very probable. Those in *Bis-*
 y, which were one Man of War of 70
 uns, and two of 60, newly built, with an
 credible Quantity of Timber, Pitch and
 ar, and other naval Stores, for building
 ore, were all destroyed by an *English*
 quadron, assisted by a Detachment which
 e Duke of *Berwick* spared from his Ar-
 y, at the Solicitation of Colonel *Stanhope*
 e *English* Minister, who contrived the De-
 gn, and serving as a Voluntier in the En-
 terprize, principally contributed to the Exe-
 cution to it.

It should seem but ill Policy in a Court,
 tent on such mighty Designs, to provoke
 nd irritate, without Cause, a Nation the
 most capable in the World of thwarting and
 defeating them. And yet they seemed to
 make it a studied Point to vex and distress
 the *English* by all manner of Ways in their
 Commerce, insomuch that their Trade with
 with *Spain* was almost ruined and lost. They
 demanded arbitrary and heavy Duties from
 the *English* Factories residing in their Ports,
 C c 2 which

which the Treaties expressly exempted them; and upon refusal of Payment, their Houses were surrounded by Soldiers, their Ware-houses and Chests broke open, and their Goods sold at publick Outcry. The royal Officers used them with such Injustice and Intolence, as if they knew, they made their Court by doing so. Every Post brought Complaints to the *English* Minister at *Madrid*, of new Grievances and Oppressions. The Memorials delivered to that Court for Redress were numberless, without the least Regard had to them. When any Transportation of Troops was intended, they immediately Embargoed all the *English* Merchant Ships in their Port, compelling their Masters, with great Circumstances of Severity to enter into their Service, imprisoning them to unload their Cargoes, tho' perishable, and consigned to other Markets. They proceeded so far in their unjust Treatment that their Cruizers brought into the Ports of *Spain* whatever *English* Merchants Ship they met with in the open Sea, tho' bound to *Italy*, or other Parts, and compelled them to unload their Cargoes, and enter into their Service. Such as were not used by them for Transports, had their Scares taken away to serve in their Men of War. Rear-Admiral *Cammack* pretis'd no less than Sixty for his own Ship, and one of the Masters

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Masters endeavouring to keep his Men, had both his Ears cut off. The Battle of *Passaro* was fortunate enough to these poor People; for when the Issue of it was made known, 43 *English* Transports escaped from *Messina* to *Reggio*, several of them laden with military Stores and Provisions; and their Masters applying to the Admiral, he granted them Convoy to the Ports in *Italy*, where they desired to go; but some chose to stay and enter into the Emperor's service, to transport his Troops from *Genoa* and *Naples* to *Sicily*.

We left the Admiral at Sea, gathering together his Ships, which having done, he put into *Syracusa* the 19th, where he found Captain *Walton* and his Prizes. *Syracusa* was at that time blocked up by a Detachment of the *Spanish* Army, in which City Count *Maffei*, the Duke of *Savoy's* Vice-roy, had retreated with Difficulty from *Palermo*, and had in the Place a numerous Garrison. But the first and principal Point of the *Spanish* General was to get *Messina* into his Hands, as the safest Port for their Fleet, and the most proper Place to facilitate and secure the Conquest of the rest of the Island, and from whence they designed to transport their numerous Horse, and the greatest Part of their Foot, over to *Calabria*, and to have carried the War into the Kingdom

206 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
Kingdom of Naples. The Citadel of *Messina* was defended by a *Piedmonteze* Garrison, commanded by the Marquis d'*Andorno*; but the Duke of *Savoy* being unable to withstand the Siege, had solicited the Emperor for his Assistance, and a Convention was made between the Viceroy of *Naples* and the Count de *Bourgue*, Resident of *Savoy*, whereby the former was to send a Detachment of *German* Troops to be admitted into the Citadel on joint and equal Terms of Command; for which Service Baron *Wetzel* was dispatch'd away with 2000 Foot, as has been before related. But the Success of the *British* Fleet had raised such a Confidence of their Security against any Attempts from the *Spaniards*, that the Resident endeavoured to elude an Agreement, the Necessity of which he thought no longer subsisted, pretending the Want of Power to make such a Concession without an Equivalent, but that he would write to his Court for farther Orders. This coming to the Admiral's Knowledge, he represented in strong Terms to Count *Maffei*, The Unfairness of such a Proceeding, and how contrary it was to what he himself had agreed to in a Conference together the Day before upon that Subject. That such a Discouragement, at a Time that the Citadel was so vigorously attack'd by the Enemy

enemy, might be a Means of their taking it, which the Reputation of the English Fleet would not suffer him to be an idle Spectator of; and therefore, if he was resolved to stay till he had Instructions from the Court of Turin, he should likewise send to his Court for farther Orders; and in the mean time, would retire from the Island to some other Place, to refresh his Men, and refit his Ships, till he received new Directions from England. This had such an Effect upon the Viceroy, that he gave immediate Orders for putting the Agreement in Execution, and for admitting German Troops into the Citadel. This Point being adjusted, the Admiral (having sent away Vice Admiral Cornwall with such of his Ships as wanted refitting, and all the Prizes, to Port Mahon, with Orders not to suffer the least Embezzlement to be made, but to preserve every thing entire, 'till his Majesty's Pleasure should be known) sailed himself the 23d of August from Syracuse, and arriv'd the 26th at Reggio, where General Wetzel informing him, that he hourly expected a Reinforcement of 4000 Men from Naples, which, with those he had with him, and the Garrison in the Citadel, would make about 9000 Men, and, upon their Arrival, he should form a Project for raising the Siege of the Citadel, if the Admiral

Admiral would stay to countenance and protect him with his Fleet; he readily consented thereto, knowing the extreme Importance of not letting *Messina* fall into the Hands of the Enemy, and being directed by fresh Orders from *England* to do all he could to prevent it. But those Forces proving not sufficient for the Execution of the intended Project, the General contented himself with supplying the Citadel from time to time with fresh Troops from *Reggio*; notwithstanding which, the *Spaniards* pushed on the Siege with so much Vigour and Success, that the Governor surrender'd the Citadel by Capitulation, on the 29th of September to the great Surprize and Dissatisfaction of the *Germans*. The *Piedmontese* Part of the Garrison was transported by Sea to *Syracusa* and the *Germans* to *Reggio*.

The Admiral on receiving Advice, that Rear Admiral *Cammock* with three *Spanish* Men of War, and as many Frigates, which had escaped from the Battle, was at *Malta* and that a rich Merchant Ship homeward bound from *Turky*, was detained in that Port, and in some Danger; as likewise five *Sivilian* Gallies, which had taken Refuge there ever since the Arrival of the *Spanish* Fleet in *Sicily*: He stood over to that Island, where he learnt, that Rear Admiral *Cammock* had sail'd from thence five Days before

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No. XI

before, with four Ships which he had cleaned
 here. The Marquis *De Rivaroles*, Ge-
 neral of the *Sicilian Gallies*, coming off to
 the Admiral, made great Complains of the
 partiality and ill Usage of that Govern-
 ment, in suffering him to be exposed to
 daily Affronts from the *Spaniards*, and
 craved his Protection and Assistance to get
 away from thence, upon which the Admiral
 sent his First Captain with his Compliments
 to the Grand Master, and desired, that those
 Gallies might have free Liberty to come out
 to him. The Grand Master sent off three
 great Crosses of the Order to the Admiral,
 who with much Politeness gave him all the
 Assurances possible of the Freedom of
 the Gallies to do what they pleased, upon
 which he sent word to the Marquis to come
 out. But he returning answer, That the *Spa-*
nish ships had laid themselves in the way to
 stop his Passage, and threatned to sink him,
 if he offered to stir, the Admiral sent to
 the Grand Master a second Message, That
 if he suffered the Neutrality of the Port to
 be violated, or any ill Treatment to be
 given to the Gallies, he should take the
 Measures that would be necessary on that
 occasion: but the grand Master protesting,
 that no Violence should be used, and that
 he would be answerable for it, the Admiral
 sent again to the Marquis to come out, as-

210 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
suring him, that if the *Spaniards* offered
the least Obstruction, he would assist him to
destroy them in the very Port; but the
Marquis continuing under great Perplexity
and Terror, the Admiral, tired with his De-
lay, sent him word, that he was well satis-
fied of the Honour of the Grand Master in
preserving the Privilege of the Port, and
therefore, if he would not make use of the
present Opportunity he should suspect that
his Fears were affected, and used only
an Artifice to stay there, and would give
himself no farther trouble about him; and
accordingly weigh'd in order to depart, but
this Message wrought so upon the Marquis
that he immediately hastned out with his
Gallies, without any Obstruction from the
Spaniards; but they were in so miserable
condition, that the Admiral was forced to
lend them Seamen and Pilots to navigate
them, and Caulkers to stop their Leaks.
The *Turkey* Ship came out likewise, and
joined the Admiral who sent the Gallies
under a Convoy to *Syracusa*, and having
seen the *Turkey* Merchant-Ship clear of
Danger, he arrived the 2d of *November* in
the Bay of *Naples*, from whence he sent
Rear-Admiral *Delaval* with two 80 Gun
Ships, and a Fire-Ship, home to *England*.
Here the Count *De Luzan*, Son-in-law
to the Marquis *De Rialp*, Secretary of
State

ate at *Vienna* brought the Admiral a gracious Letter from the Emperor, written with his own Hand, and his Picture set round with large brilliant Diamonds.

The taking of *Messina* was a Point of great consequence, as it made the *Spaniards* Masters of all *Sicily*, except *Syracusa*, *Trapania*, and *Melazzo* (where the Duke of *Savoy* had still Garrisons) and as it deprived the *English* Fleet of a Port to winter in, there being no other good Harbour in those parts. The Emperor saw before him a difficult Task to get Possession of an Island, which the Quadruple Alliance had given him. The Duke of *Savoy* had only the three aforementioned Towns to deliver up, which he scrupled doing without the promised Equivalent, and the Emperor had it not to give him. But tho' the Emperor had taken those Places, the Recovery of the rest of the Island was to be a Work of Conquest. The *Spaniards* had an Army well appointed, well paid, and the Affections of the People on their side. They would have little feared any Enterprizes of the *Germans*, if the Sea had been neutral between them.

The Duke of *Savoy* finding himself under Circumstances of Difficulty, the *Spaniards*, on the one hand taking most of his Towns in *Sicily* from him, and the Emperor

212 ENGLAND'S Triumph, or,
on the other, by virtue of the Quadruple
Alliance, demanding his Evacuation of the
rest, whilst the Island of *Sardinia*, allotted
to him by the same Treaty, remained
in the Hands of the Enemy; and having
Jealousy, that when the *Imperialists* had ob-
tained their Island, he should be able to get
the other as he could, and desiring, to have
some reasonable Security for the one, before
he parted with his Interest in the other, a
Convention was made between those Princes
at *Vienna* (Monsieur *De St. Saphorin*, the
King's Minister assisting) dated 29th *Decem-*
ber, 1718. whereby it was agreed to form
an Army for an Expedition to *Sardinia* as
soon as possible, towards which the Emper-
or was to furnish 6500 Foot, and 600
Horse, at his own Expence, and the Duke
of *Savoy* was entirely to evacuate *Sicily*,
and join 5000 Men of his Troops from that
Island to act with the *Imperialists* on that
Service; and in the mean time, till they
could be transported from *Sicily*, they were
to co-operate with the *Germans* against the
common Enemy. This Treaty of Con-
vention was sent to *Naples*, for the Vice-
roy, the Duke of *Savoy's* Minister, and the
Admiral, to consult together of the best
means to put it in Execution. The Business
hung long perplexed with Difficulties on the
part of the Minister of *Savoy*, from a Jeal-

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ally and Distrust of the *Germans*, but the Admiral interposing, and removing by degrees all Scruples, an Agreement was at last concluded and signed between them, upon which the Minister of *Savoy* delivered to the Viceroy his Master's Orders to Count *Maffei* to evacuate the Towns in his Possession to the *Imperialists*. But the Expedition against *Sardinia* did not go on, as will be shewn anon.

The Winter being now set in, the Viceroy and Admiral held frequent Consultations together, about the further Operations against the Enemy. It was judg'd absolutely necessary to maintain the Post of *Melazzo*, which had been long blockaded, and was now beleagued by the *Spanish* Army, both sides making this their principal Point during the Winter, the one to hold their Footing in the Island by means of this Place; the other by taking it, to shut them out. All the Troops from *Reggio*, and some Horse from *Naples*, being got into the Town under the Command of the Generals *Caraffa* and *Veterani*, it was resolved in a Council of War held the 14th of *October*, to sally out upon the Enemy. Accordingly the next Morning by break of Day, they march'd out in two Columns, the first consisting of six, and the other of five Battalions, and attacked the *Spanish* Entrenchments, which they

they carried after an Engagement of four Hours, and got possession of their Camp in the Centre and on the left, with three Pieces of Cannon. But the Soldiers falling to plunder, the *Spaniards* rallied on their right, and the Marquis *De Lede* coming up at the same time with fresh Troops from *Messina*, which had lain short the Night before, they attacked the *Germans* in their Turn, and drove them back into their Camp under the Walls of the Town, whose Artillery protected their Retreat, and prevented a greater Slaughter. In this Action about 1200 Men were killed or wounded on each Side, and General *Veterani* was taken.

Melazzo is an ill fortified Town, on the North Side of the Island of *Sicily*, not far distant from the *Fare*, standing on a Neck of Land which runs out into the Sea like an *Isthmus*. *Caraffa* being recalled to *Naples*, Baron *Zumjungen* arrived at *Melazzo* the 27th of *November*, to command the Forces; And being followed by the Generals *Wachtendonck* and *Seckendorf*, with large Supplies of Troops from *Italy*, and the place being too strait to contain them, they carried their Entrenchments out of the Town, within less than Pistol Shot of those of the *Spaniards*, so that neither Side being able to advance farther, both lay all the Winter in an unwholesome Situation, it be-

low bad Ground, and the Trenches filled with Water in rainy, and by the Sea blowing Weather, so that great Numbers of Men perished on both Sides. The Germans had no Provisions but what came from time to time in small Embarkations from Calabria, and other Ports of Naples. Rear-Admiral Cammock, who was got with his Squadron into Messina, and the Inhabitants of the Island of Lipari, who are esteemed bold Mariners, and have many armed Vessels, lay in the way of intercepting those Supplies, and the least if appointment must have starved the Garrison, for their Consumption was very great, and they had no Magazines. It was very hard Service, unknown and astonishing to the Pilots of that Country, to employ Ships cruizing in those dangerous Seas, during the Rigour of the Winter Season. For, when the Westerly or Northerly Winds blow, there is so little Sea-room in that narrow Station, and the Currents set in so strong upon the Calabrian Shore, with a vast rolling Sea, that it is extremely difficult for Ships to work to Windward, or indeed to hold their own, and avoid stranding on the Lee-Shore. The Admiral had appointed a Squadron under the Command of Captain Walton, to cruize upon this Station, to hinder Rear-Admiral Cammock from coming out of the Fare, and

and to secure the Passage of the Vessels with Provisions for the German Camp. It chanced to prove such tempestuous Weather, that no Provisions had arriv'd in a Month at *Metazzo*, and Captain *Walton* was blown from his Station, and had not been seen or heard of in six and twenty days. Rear Admiral *Cammock* took hold of this Opportunity to get out of *Messina* the Moment the Weather abated, and appearing before *Tropea* with English Colours, sent a Letter ashore to the Governor, under a fictitious Name of one of the English Captains, acquainting him, that he was come there by Admiral *Byng*'s Orders to convoy the Embarkations with Provisions to *Metazzo*, and pressed him to dispatch them away, the Place being in the utmost distress. Had this Stratagem succeeded, it would have entirely ruined the Emperor's Affairs in *Sicily*; but the Governor happening to be a wary Man and observing the Letter to be written on *Genoa* Paper, from that single Circumstance conceived a Suspicion which made him refuse to send the Embarkations out to him. In the mean time, the Admiral being made sensible of the Extremities the Germans were reduced to, had no other way left, than to fill four Men of War (just arrived at *Naples* from *Port Mahon*) with Provisions directing their Captains to attempt an

Hazard

hazards to get to *Melazzo*, which three of them did with much difficulty and danger, the 4th being disabled by bad Weather) and came providentially to the Relief of the Garrison at a time they must otherwise have surrendered to the Enemy, or perished by famine. A few days after, Captain *Walton* recovered his Station, upon the Sight of whom Rear-Admiral *Cammock* retired into *Messina*.

Melazzo being rescued from Danger, and reinforced daily with fresh Supplies of Men and Provisions, the *Spaniards* despairing to take the Place, turned the Siege into a Blockade, and worked hard in fortifying their own Entrenchments, in order to keep the *Germans* pent up in the Town, and obstruct, the Descent of the Army expected in the Spring.

The Admiral having made a proper Disposition of Ships in different Stations round the Island, to keep to Sea open to the *Germans*, and shut to the *Spaniards*, was preparing to depart with the rest that had suffered by bad Weather, to refit at *Port-Mahon*, when the Viceroy entreated him to assist at a Conference to be held at the Palace, where he met the Generals *Caraffa*, *Wetzel*, and the Marquis *De Fuencalada*, General of the *Neapolitan* Gallies. The Viceroy opened it by acquainting them, ' That a Truce

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212 **ENGLAND's Triumph;** or
with the *Turks* being concluded, Prince
Eugene was sending from *Hungary* a body
of about 6000 Horse, and 10000 Foot
which added to the Troops in *Melazzo*
was thought a sufficient Number for the
Conquest of the Island: That they would
probably arrive at *Naples* in the beginning
of *March*, and he should be glad to know
their Sentiments of the properest Place
for their landing in *Sicily*, and touched on
several Propositions about it, as at *Syracusa*
or *Taormina*, on the East Side of the
Island, or at *Patti* on the North Side, not
far Westward from *Melazzo*. General
Caraffa objected to the landing at *Syracusa*
as it would be a means of prolonging the
War; that the Place was too distant from
the Enemy, and *Augusta* and *Catania* lying
in their way, the Siege of those Places
would cost more Time and Men than could
be spared, besides the garrisoning them
thencewards. That their March from thence
to the Enemy lay for the most part over
barren, Mountains, amongst a disaffected
People, where they should find no Subsistence
but what they carried with them, and
the passing afterwards through narrow
Ditches into the Plain of *Melazzo*, where
the Enemy lay, was to attack them at a
great disadvantage, and therefore he con-
cluded for seeking the Enemy as soon

possible

possible, and for that End to land as near to them as might be. General *Wetzel* being next to speak, perferred the landing at *Syracusa*, as it would be a work of Ease and Safety, and done without Interruption; that it would probably draw some of the Enemy's Forces that way, and so relieve the Troops in *Melazzo*; that it would expose the Army too much to land in the Neighbourhood of the Enemy, who seeing them approaching from the Sea, would easily guess at the Place they designed to land at, and leaving a Guard in their Camp, march a sufficient Body of Troops to oppose the Descent, which was a difficult and tedious Work in it self, especially with regard to the debarking the Horse. *Caraffa* asking him, how long he thought the Enemy might be marching towards the landing Place, after they knew where it would be, and *Wetzel* allowing eight hours, *Caraffa* reply'd, the Foot could be all landed in that time, and formed into proper Order to receive the Enemy, and the landing the Horse might be afterwards a work of leisure. But *Wetzel* adhered to his Opinion. The General of the Gallies, next, in very long discourse, excused himself from giving any Opinion upon a Subject that related to the Land Service, and referring himself to what the two Generals had

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'said before him, concluded, that great
 'Caution ought to be taken, which ever O-
 'pinion should be followed.' The Admi-
 ral gathering from their Discourse, that part
 of the expected Troops were to embark at
Fiume and *Trieste*, and to come round by
 Sea to *Reggio*, and probably pass on thro'
 the *Fare* to *Naples*, told them, 'that Landing
 'Forces should be trusted to the Sea as lit-
 'tle as possible, especially in that early and
 'uncertain Season; that if they landed at
 'Manfredonia on the *Adriatick* Side, the
 'Traject would be short, and their March
 'more certain to their Rendezvous at *Na-*
 '*ples*.' He then went on to deliver his O-
 pinion, That the Troops they expected
 were not sufficient to recover the Island from
 the Enemy. That it was a great Error to
 hold the Spaniards in Contempt, whose Be-
 haviour hitherto in Sicily had given no rea-
 son for it: That they were become used to
 Arms and Hardships, and the Germans
 would find them like other Men. That ac-
 cording to a Calculation he had made, when
 those Troops should be joined to the Forces
 in *Melazzo* they would not be able, after
 leaving the necessary Garrisons in the
 Towns which the Duke of Savoy was to de-
 liver up, to bring into the Field a greater
 Number than what the Spanish Army was
 expected to be; and that without a con-
 siderable

able Superiority, little Success was to be expected in a Country, where the Ill-will of the People towards them, and their Inclinations to the Spaniards were so very evident, that they were to hope for no Assistance, but to expect every distress from them. He added, That they were not to look upon the Enemy as a mouldering Army, for notwithstanding all the Care of the Cruizers, they received frequent Reinforcements from Spain and Sardinia, and even from Italy in open Vessels and Boats, which was not always in his Power to prevent. And besides, the Marquis De Lede had lately raised four Regiments of Foot, and one of Horse in the Island it self. The Viceroy acknowledged the Force of his reasoning, but lamented the Distance of the Court of Vienna, which hindred them from seeing into and considering enough these Difficulties, and who pursued only one Maxim, that if they sent Men, they ought to conquer. The Admiral propos'd, that an Officer should be sent to Vienna, to represent the Posture of Affairs to that Court in a better light than they seem'd to view them in and to bring back their final Resolutions concerning the Operations of the War, and Count Hamilton was pitch'd upon for that Purpose. The Conference being ended, the Admiral took his leave of the Viceroy, and set sail

fail the 3d of *February* for *Port Mahon* to refit his Ships, and put them in a Condition to go on early with the Operations of the Campaign, leaving his eldest Son at *Naples* to manage his Correspondence with the Viceroy, and to inform the Court of *England* of all Occurrences in those Parts.

Captain *Matthews* being left with a Squadron at *Pentemelia*, to observe Rear-Admiral *Cammock*, and hinder his escaping out of *Messina* to the Southward, had the good fortune to run one of them ashore, a Ship of 64 Guns, called the *Sia Roselia*; and another called the *Pedro* of 60 Guns was cast away in *Tarento Bay*. *Cammock* himself endeavouring to get away to *Spain* in a small Frigate of 22 Guns, was chased the 6th of *February* by a Ship of Captain *Matthews's* Squadron, and escaped with much difficulty in his Boat to *Catania*, but the Frigate was taken, with all his Effects and Papers, amongst which was a Commission from the Pretender, appointing him Admiral of the white Squadron.

This unhappy Man was a Native of *Ireland*, and being bred up at Sea, had raised himself to the Post of a Captain, and served in *Queen Anne's War*, with no better Character. But associating himself with those who were Enemies, to the House of *Hanover*, and becoming obnoxious to the Government

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verment, on the Accession of that Family
to the Crown he abandoned his Country,
and entered into the Service of *Spain*, where
he was promoted to the Rank of a Rear-
Admiral, and served in that Post in the Ex-
pedition against *Sicily*. He had never been
noted to want Courage, but in the Action
of *Passaro*, he ran away among the first, and
escaped to *Malta*, affording an Instance,
how much a Consciousness of Guilt and
Dread of Punishment depresses the Heart
more than the Fear of a fair Enemy. He
was a vain boasting Man, with a roving and
unsettled Head, filled with airy Schemes and
Projects, without any Judgment or discreti-
on. He assured *Signor Patinbo*, that he
could put most of the *English* Fleet into
his Hands, in recompence for that which
he had lost; and in that senseless Confidence,
wrote a Letter to the Admiral, to let him
know, that he had the *Pretender's* Com-
mands to assure him, if he would bring over
the greatest part of his Fleet to *Messina*,
or to any Port in *Spain*, he would create
him Duke of *Albermarle*, with a Royal
Bounty of one hundred thousand Pounds to
support the Honour and Dignity of that
Rank; and that every Captain should have
ten thousand Pounds, and the Seamen a
Gratuity of two Months Wages. That *Sig-
nor Patinbo* would satisfy him of the King
of

of *Spain's* Security for the Performance of this Agreement, and that no Body else but the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Mar* were in the Secret. Whether he wrote by Direction don't appear, but the Letter met with the Contempt it deserved. He likewise sent another Letter to Captain *Walton*, with the Promise of a Commission of Admiral of the Blue and to be made an *English* Peer, if he would bring his Ships into *Messina*, which the honest Captain brought to the Admirals with vehement Expressions of Abhorrence and Indignation.

Signor Patinbo had hitherto resided in *Messina*, directing the Affairs of the Island for the Interest of his Master with great Prudence; but his Presence being wanted at the Court of *Spain*, he embarked on board of a clean *Felucca*, on the 16th of *January*, in the Night, and put to Sea, attended by two Gallies. If the Darkness had continued an Hour longer, he would have unavoidably fallen into the Mouths of two of our Cruizers, which chased his Gallee into a Bay near *Palermo*, but the *Felucca* escaped and landed him in *Italy*, from whence he proceeded to *Madrid*, and by his Councils and Industry all Methods were used for supporting the Army in *Sicily* with Recruits of Men, and all Necessaries of War. The *Venetians* and *Genoeses*, and even the

French Consuls in the Ports of *Italy*, notwithstanding the severe Prohibitions of the Regent, were corrupted to give them all the Assistance possible; and though many Vessels were taken, many escaped. As to the *French*, the Admiral found himself under a Difficulty how to treat the Ships of a Nation that was in strict Alliance with *England*: He made loud Complaints of their Partiality, 'till at last the Regent gave him leave to confiscate all those he met with in the Service of *Spain*, which put some stop to their clandestine Proceedings.

It may not be improper to mention here an Instance or two of the unfair Practice of other Nations at this time upon the *English* Trade, and which it is to be apprehended will always be the Case, whenever *England* is engaged in Foreign Wars. The Admiral having Intelligence from *Genoa*, that a Privateer of 24 Guns had been fitted out by *French* Merchants of that Place, and was cruising with a *Spanish* Commission off Cape *Corso*, and having no small Frigates with him, he converted the *Loo* Hospital Ship into a Frigate, and putting 20 Guns and 100 Men into her, sent her, under the Command of Captain *Prothero*, in quest of the said Privateer. The Captain fortunately met with her off of the Island of *Caparia*, and after a smart Engagement, took her. She

No. XV, F f had

214 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
had 130 Men, most *French*, of whom 50
were killed, and 19 wounded, with the Loss
only of two Men in the *Loo*, and four
wounded, the Admiral directed the Prisoners
to be sent to *Thoulon*, and delivered into the
Custody of the Intendant: And he wrote
to the *English* Ambassador at *Paris* to re-
present those Proceedings to the Regent, to
whose Justice he left the Prisoners.

Another Ship was fitted out at *Venice*
with 50 Guns and 250 Men all *Venetian*
except three *Spaniards* and eight *English*
and having taken a *Spanish* Commission
Malta, which *Signor Patinbo* had lodged
there for her, she went a cruising on the
Coast of *Spain*. The Admiral being inform-
ed of it, sent the *Orford* and *Rupert* after
her, the latter of which meeting with her
off of *Peniscola*, engaged and took her by
Boarding, having killed 61 Men, and wound-
ed 29, with the loss only of one Man kill-
ed, and three wounded.

The Admiral having refitted most of his
Squadron at *Port Mahon*, hastened away
from thence with four Men of War the 30th
March, leaving the rest to follow him, and
arrived the 4th of *April* at *Naples*, where
he hoped to find the Army from *Hungary*
arrived, and in a readiness to embark;
but contrary to his Expectations, he saw
very thing in extreme Backwardness, partly
for want of Money.

On the 23d of *April*, Count *De Mercy* arrived at *Naples* from *Vienna*, to take up-
on him the Command of the whole Army.
He was a Native of *Lorrain*, but brought
up in the Emperor's service, where he had
risen to the Rank of General of the Horse.
He was of a tall graceful Presence, with a
very soldier-like Appearance, but had the
Misfortune of being short-sighted, almost to
blindness. He had great Strength of
Body and Mind, and was indefatigable in the
use of both, when necessary. He was full
of Fire, and his Conversation abounded with
Wit and Humour. He had great Skill in
courtship and caressing Persons when he
wanted to gain any Point, but at other times
his Behaviour discovered much Haughtiness.
He had taken an insatiable Thirst for Glory,
which was seconded by a bold and most re-
solute Temper, always heading his Troops
himself, and seemed to have a sort of a Pa-
ssion for fighting. He was seldom in any
Action but he was wounded, and was not
deemed a fortunate Officer. He despised
an Enemy too much, was impatient for
engaging, and had the Character of not care-
ing what Men he had sacrificed to obtain his
purpose, when a few Days Patience might
perhaps have succeeded as well without it,
which Opinion made the Soldiery uneasy
under him, as they were in continual Appre-

reasons of being led to the Slaughter. Upon the whole, as he had great Parts, and great Experience of Service, he must have made a great General (as he was a compleat fine Gentleman) if he had had a cooler Temper, or could have commanded it better. But with all his Faults he was certainly in the superior Rank of Men, of which there needs no better Proof, than that he was a Favourite of Prince Eugene. He was now going to encounter an old School fellow in the Marquis *De Lede*, who was a *Fleming* by Birth, and a good General under a quite opposite Character, being as different from the other in Person, as he was in Temper. He was of a low misshapen Stature, not affable or open in his Disposition, but esteemed for his Judgment and Prudence, and was of great military Experience too. He was as cautious and circumspect as the other was bold and enterprising; in this respect both seemed to be in the proper Employment, the one in a Situation of Defence, the other of Attack. It was thought, that in the Course of this War, it might slip some Opportunities, which the Overights or Wants of the *Germans* gave him of acting upon them to Advantages but he considered, that he was in a Country where he was shut up from receiving any considerable Supplies of Men, while the Enemy

pour'd in what Numbers they pleased, and that any large Diminution of his Troops might endanger the whole, and therefore made it a principal Point to preserve his Army as much as possible, and with the Advantage of the Passes, and the Affection of the Country-People, to distress and disable his Adversary, which he effected with much Skill and Wisdom, and maintained the Honour of the Arms of *Spain* with great Reputation; and at last, when the King his Master was forced, by the weight of the Alliances against him, to relinquish the Island, he brought a gallant Army back into *Spain*.

The City of *Naples* was at this Time full of General Officers, and Persons of high Quality and Distinction, and abounded in all the Pleasures of that delightful Climate. The Viceroy was studious of making the Place agreeable to the Admiral, as much out of Affection, as Politeness. On the Festival of *St. Janarius*, he appointed him a Box near his own, to behold that famous Ceremony. The Blood did not liquify at the Approach of the Head of the Saint. The vast Concourse of People began to shew Signs of Concern: They first fell to praying, afterwards proceeded to Groans and Lamentations, and, at length, such a confused Murmuring and Uneasiness was perceived amongst them, that the Viceroy

roy being apprehensive of some ill Consequences, sent Count *Hamilton* to the Admiral, to beg he would not take it ill, if he desired him to retire, not knowing what effect it might have upon the Populace, if they should take it into their Heads to attribute the failing of the Miracle to the Saint's being displeased at his Presence. The Admiral had no sooner quitted his Box, and was stepping into the Viceroy's Coach, but he heard a prodigious Shout of *é fatto, é fatto*; *It is done, it is done*; and such Joy and Exultation appear'd in every Countenance, as if they had been delivered from some impending Calamity.

Whilst the Troops were arriving, and the Vessels to transport them getting ready, the Admiral assisted at several Conferences with the Viceroy and the General, about the intended Descent on *Sicily*. All agreed, that *Syracusa* was out of the Way, but it was not so easy to determine, whether it would be best to land at *Palermo*, or near *Melazzo*. The former was judg'd safest, and would not only make them Masters of the Capital City, but also of the fertile Province of *Mazzara*, from whence they might easily draw Provisions and Necessaries for the Subsistence of the Army. But the latter was most expeditious, as it would press the Enemy closer, and bring

Matters

Matters more quickly to a Decision; and this last Opinion prevailed. But when they came to examine into the State of their military Stores, they were so deficient in Train of Artillery, that the Admiral yielded to supply them with Cannon, Powder and Ball from the *Spanish* Prizes, rather than suffer Time to be lost for the Want thereof.

All Things being at length got ready, the Army embark'd, consisting of 10000 Foot, and 3500 Horse, all choice Troops, and the Flower of those that had lately served victoriously in *Hungary*. The Admiral set sail from the Bay of *Bayæ* the 22d of *May*, with eight Men of War, and above 200 Transports; and on the 27th in the Evening arrived before *Melazzo*, from whence General *Zumjungen* came off, and advised Count *De Mercy* to land in the Bay of *Patti*, about 20 Miles Westward, the Coast to the Eastward being all guarded by the Enemy. Upon this, so good a Disposition and Order was made, that the next Morning early all the Foot landed in less than two Hours, and most of the Cavalry by Three in the Afternoon, having only lost two Horses in the Voyage.

Upon the landing of the *Imperialists*, the Marquis *De Lede* decamped with Pre-
cipitation, and marched without halting to
Franca

226 **ENGLAND'S Triumph** ; or,
Franca Villa, a strong Post 32 Miles distant
in a mountainous Country, and from
whence three Roads led, to *Palermo*, *Messina*, and *Syracusa*. Count *De Mercy* ar-
rived by easy Marches at *Melazzo*, and
found in the *Spanish* Camp some Cannon
with Ammunition and Utensils of War
which the host of the *Spaniards* had left
behind. The Admiral coasting along with
the Army, anchor'd before *Melazzo*, and
landed there the Remainder of the Horse
with the Tents, and other Necessaries of
War.

Whilst Matters were preparing here for
the farther Operations of the Army, Count
Seckendorf was detached with a Body of
2500 Foot, and 150 Horse, to reduce the
Islands of *Lipari* to the Emperor's Obe-
dience, which he effected, after some Re-
sistance, in four Days time. This Con-
quest was absolutely necessary to keep
open the Navigation between *Naples* and
Sicily, which had been disturbed by the
armed Vessels of those Islands. *Lipari*, the
principal Island, is said to contain 800
Inhabitants, a bold People, addicted to
Pillage, and the best Mariners in those
Parts.

It was now under Deliberation, whether
the Army should go and besiege *Messina*
or follow the *Spaniards*, who were strong
entrench

entrenching themselves at *Franca Villa*.
Messina had a numerous Garrison, and was
 well provided for a long Siege, which
 might waste away the Summer, whilst the
 Spaniards got in the Corn, now near ripe,
 and kept the Magazines of the Island in
 their Possession. It was therefore deter-
 mined to march towards the Enemy, and
 to endeavour to bring them to Battle. The
 hasty Retreat they had made from *Melazzo*,
 animated Count *De Mercy* so much,
 that he did not imagine they would make
 any great Stand at *Franca Villa*, but that
 he should even trample them under Foot,
 (which was his Expression) when he came
 up with them. The Way to the Enemy
 lay through a barren mountainous Country,
 and it took up so much time to get toge-
 ther a few Mules and Horses for Carriage
 from *Calabria*, that the Army did not move
 from *Melazzo* till the 17th of June, a-
 mounting to about 21000 Men. They
 suffered a most painful March of three
 Days, thro' wild unknown Roads, broken
 up, and rendered almost unpassable by the
 Enemy, conducted by ignorant Guides,
 and climbing over cragged Rocks and Pre-
 cipices, the Soldiers oppressed with the
 weight of their Ammunition, and six Days
 bread which they carried, besides their
 arms, with a fiery Sun burning over their
 heads,

222 **ENGLAND** Triumph, or,
 Heads, and harraſſed and aſſaulted all a-
 long from the Heights and Eminences
 by the armed Peaſants of the Country
 mixed with ſome *Spaniſh* Foot; but ar-
 riving the 19th in the Afternoon on the
 Top of the Mountain of *Tre Fontana*, they
 diſcovered the Enemy encamped below in
 the Valley of *Franca Villa*. At the Sight
 of their Camp, a Shout of Joy ran through
 the whole Army, in hopes of coming to
 deciſive Action, which ſeemed to promiſe
 favourably for them, it not being imagined
 that the Enemy could poſt themſelves in the
 Bottom with ſo much Advantage againſt
 an Army deſcending from higher Ground
 upon them;
 The Situation of the *Spaniſh* Camp was
 in this Manner. The rapid River *Cantara*
 whoſe Banks are of a ſteep quick Rock
 from ſix to eight Foot perpendicularly deep
 and runs thro' the Valley of *Franca Villa*
 was in their Front. Their Left was on
 the riſing Grounds about *Franca Villa*
 (the Town lying behind in their Center
 and extended to a high Mountain, where
 they had placed ſome armed Peaſants, at
 a few Foot. On the other ſide of the Ri-
 ver, (but joined by a Bridge to the Town
 of *Franca Villa*) was a ſteep Rock, with
 a Convent of *Capuchins* upon it. Here they
 placed five Battalions of their beſt Troops

as many Rows of Entrenchments cut
into the Rock, one above the other; and
at the Point of the Rock was a small Battery
of two Pieces of Cannon of 3 pound
moulders. On their Right they had carried
a Fortification of large Stones, like a
Wall, all along the River, as far as a high
rocky Hill, which had a Convent on the
Top, as advantageously fortified as that of
the Capuchins; and close behind the Hill,
the steep River Castiglione runs into the
Gentana, by means of which Confluence,
and the neighbouring Mountains being
garded by armed Peasants, the Spaniards
were secure from any Danger in their Rear.
It was unfortunate to the Germans, that
not one Deserter, nor even a Peasant of the
Country (who were all up in Arms in fa-
vour of the Spaniards) came over to give
them the least Information, so that they
knew little of the Strength and Advantage
of the Enemy's Post, till they came to Ac-
tion, and were within Musquet-shot of
their Trenches.

Count De Mercy made a Disposition for
attacking the Enemy that Evening at three
different Places. He detached all the first
Line of Foot, consisting of sixteen Battalions
and twenty-three Companies of Gren-
adiers, with three hundred Hussars under
the Command of General Zuytunge, by way

244 **ENGLAND'S Triumph** or,
an adjoining Hill on the Left. He had un-
der him the Lieutenant-General *Wallis*
Wartenburg, and the Prince of *Holstein*.
Upon that General *Zumjungen* was to se-
parate his Men in two Bodies, the one un-
der the Command of *Wallis*, consisting of
eight Battalions and eleven Companies of
Grenadiers, being to descend on the Right
whilst *Zumjungen* did the same on the
Left, with eight Battalions, twelve Compa-
nies of Grenadiers and the Hussars. At
the Horse and second Line of Foot, the
consisting of twelve Battalions under Lie-
utenant-General *Seckendorf*, and the Horse
under Lieutenant-General Count *D'Eol*,
consisting of thirty-five Squadrons, includ-
ing three Companies of Horse-Grenadiers
and as many Carabiniers, were at the same
time to descend from the Mountain of *Tor-*
Fontane, and join the other Bodies below.
Before all this could be effected, Night came
on, which obliged them to put off the
Attack till the next Morning; and at break-
of Day the second Line of Foot being got
down, and meeting with ten or twelve
Squadrons of the Enemy in the Valley,
they obliged them, as they advanced, to
retire towards their Entrenchments. When
the Army was got down to the Place
appointed in the Valley, Count *De Mar-*
perceiving, that the Enemy possessed

considerable Posts on a Hill to his Right, from whence they would flank him in his Attack, he ordered Lieutenant-General Seckendorf, and the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, with six Battalions to endeavour to dislodge them from thence, and then to descend and rejoin the Army in the general Attack, which the General Zumbingen and Wallis were ordered to defer till they saw Seckendorf engaged, and descending towards them. The Hill being steep and difficult, and the Enemy being very advantageously posted, Seckendorf was obliged to make many Windings, which took much time to get up to them. In the mean time the Enemy seeing that Detachment, sent more Foot thither, which made Count De Mercy strengthen him with four Battalions more, so that it was four in the Afternoon before they all arrived on the Top of the Mountain, Count Seckendorf having his ten Battalions together, drove the Enemy down to the bottom of the Mountain, and from thence to their Entrenchments, and if Night had not come on too soon, it was thought he would have been able to have forced his way into their Lines, which at that Place were weakest, and easy to be penetrated. At the same time four Companies of Grenadiers of Wallis's Body attacked a Post of the Enemy on the

226 ENGLAND'S *Triumph* or,
the Back of the same Hill, and drove them
thence, whilst the rest of the Grenadiers
(being seven Companies) sustained by the
Battalions of the same Body, and the Regi-
ment of Dragoons of *Auspach*, attacked a
small Entrenchment which the Enemy had
made across the Valley, and having carried
it, they advanced on towards the Rock of
the *Capuchins*, which they attacked about
six, in the Evening, being reinforced by two
Battalions of *Leffelholz*, which Count *D'*
Mercy had drawn from the Left to sustain
them. Here was very warm and bloody
Work, the Germans being exposed to a con-
tinual Fire from the several Trenches of the
Enemy on the sides of the Rock.

During this Attack, Count *D'Eck*, with
the Carabiniers and Horse Grenadiers, fol-
lowed by the Regiments of Horse of *Siege*
Hanover and *Portugal*, and traversed the
Valley within half a Musquet-shot of the
Enemy, and placed himself to the Left of
Zumjungen, the Plain there appearing large
enough for the Horse to act, and to sustain
Zumjungen's Attack, and penetrate with
him into the Enemies Entrenchments. But
this Motion of the Horse crossing *Zumjun-*
gen in his March, did very much retard his
Attack, so that it was late before he attack-
ed three Castles which stood near the River
within eighty Paces of the Enemy's Lines
which

which he took, not without loss of Men. Here the Prince of Holstein was mortally wounded, and being left on the Field of Battle, he sent to the Marquis De Lede, who caused him to be carried into *Franca Villa*, where he died there days after. While *Zumingen* was disposing his Troops to attack the Entrenchments, by way of a Mill which lay on the River opposite to the Castles, he perceived the *Hessian* Battalions on his Right following by mistake the two Battalions of *Leffelholz* to the Rock of the *Capuchins*, which disappointed his Design, for it was Night before they returned, Count *De Mer* animated his Troops every where by his presence and Example, heading himself the two Battalions of *Leffelholz* at the Attack of the *Capuchins*, and after having one Horse killed under him, and two disabled, he was left himself dangerously wounded in the Reins with a Musquet Ball. Night coming on put an End to the Action, and things undecided, except that the *German* maintained some small Posts they had gained, which served to straiten the Enemy in their Camp. In this Action the *German* killed 826 Men and 2449 wounded, amongst the latter the Admiral's second Son, very dangerously, who served as a Volunteer. The *Spaniards* had about 1500 Men killed or wounded.

Count *De Mercy* having withdrawn his wounded Men in the Night, ranged his Army in order to re-new the Attack next Morning; but the Action of the Day before having convinced the other Generals of the strong Situation of the Enemy, and perceiving the Soldiers extremely dispirited and dejected with their Hardships and ill Success, they with much difficulty prevailed upon him not to persist in that Resolution, but by extending to the left, endeavour to cut off the Enemy from *Messina*, and open Communication with the *English* Convoy which (according to agreement) was to rendezvous in *Schiso-Bay*, near *Taormina*, a Seaport Town, about three Hours distant from *Franca Villa*, with the Transports laden with Provisions, Ammunition, Baggage and other Necessaries, which the Army stood in extreme need of. Here was a Contingency of great Hazard and Danger, which gave the *Germans* much Fear and Uneasiness. For it might have happened, that the Wind had hindered the Convoy from passing through the *Fare*. Or if they should have gained their Passage into *Schiso Bay*, *Taormina* and all that Coast was possessed by the Enemy, and it was possible that the Ships might not be able to open a Communication with the Shore. Or still, if both these Points succeeded, the establishing a Correspondence

dependence between the Sea and the Camp, thro' a hostile Country, was another Work of Hazard and Difficulty; and a Disappointment in any one of them was the inevitable Ruin of the whole Army, who saw themselves near the End of their Provisions, without any other Possibility of getting more. But they were soon delivered from their Fears, by hearing that the Convoy was safely arrived in Schiso-Bay; that the Sailors had taken and destroyed a small Fort of two Guns, which had endeavoured to molest their anchoring; and that the Guns of the Men of War had dispersed a Body of Troops, which the Marquis *De Spinola* had sent from *Messina* to the Sea-Side to oppose them. Upon this reviving News, Count *De Mercy* sent General *Wachtendonck*, with 3000 Foot and 500 Horse, down to encamp at the Sea-Side, where the Ships lay at Anchor, and ordered Roads, which were hardly passable, to be repaired, under the Direction of Engineer General *Schmettau*; and having got some Field Pieces from the Ships up to the Camp, he greatly annoyed the Enemy, who lay beneath him. This Communication was too important for the Marquis *De Lede* not to endeavour to interrupt it, and amongst many Skirmishes that daily happened, a Party of 700 Horse fell in with the Bread Waggon and Mules.

No. XVI. H h

230 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
that were returning from the Sea-Side, laden
with Provisions for the Camp, and guarded
only by 300 Horse. The Defence the Ger-
mans made, was reckoned a gallant Action,
and I am sorry my Materials do not men-
tion the Commander's Name. A small Party
of Foot, that happened to be in the Neigh-
bourhood, hearing the Fire, and coming up to
their Assistance, they put the Spaniards to
Flight, and conducted the Waggon and
Mules safe to the Camp.

Let us now return to the Admiral. When
Count *De Mercy* parted from him at *Melazzo*,
to go in quest of the Spanish Army, it
was his design to return to *Naples*, and put
things there in motion for that intended Ex-
pedition to *Sardinia*, which the Duke of
Savoy had much at heart, and was no less
pressed by the Courts of *England* and
France. But reflecting within himself, that
the impetuous Temper of the German Ge-
neral, and the Contempt he saw he had of
the Enemy, might possibly bring about some
Occasions that would want his Assistance, he
tarried a few days on the Coast in uneasy Ex-
pectation of the News of the Success of
the March from *Melazzo*. The armed Pea-
sants had cut off all Communication between
Franca Villa and *Melazzo*; so that the
first misdoubt he entertained that things had
not gone well, was from hearing the firing

of the Guns at *Messina*, and at the *Fare*, and seeing many great Illuminations made along the Coast, Soon after he perceived the *Neapolitan* Gallies rowing out of the *Fare*, and the General of them coming on board, gave him an imperfect account of the Action, but enough to satisfy him that it had not been fortunate; upon which he immediately embarked two Battalions from the Garrison of *Melazzo*, and about a thousand Recruits, who were just arrived there, and sent them the same Day under a Convoy thro' the *Fare* to *Schiso-Bay*. In the Evening he received Letters from Count *De Mercy*, informing him of the particulars of the whole Action, with the great difficulties he laboured under, and uncertainty what to do, earnestly pressing him to come to the Camp, that they might confer and consult together. Upon this, the Admiral sent his first Captain with his own Ship and two others to *Naples*, by whom he sent a Letter to the Viceroy, giving his Opinion, that all thoughts of an Expedition to *Sardinia* should be laid aside for the present, and the Troops which could be spared from his Government, sent immediately into *Sicily*, 'till whose Arrival all things there would be at a Stand; and that he had sent his Officers and Ships to assist in and expedite that Service. He then embarked on Board the General of the Gallies,

H h 2

laying

laying aside the Ceremony of his Flag and Character, and his way to *Schiso*. Count *De Legneville* came to him in a *Felucca* bringing fresh Letters from Count *De Mercy*, which expressed his great Impatience to see him. Being landed at *Schiso*, General *Wachtendonck* renewed the same Entreaties, which the Admiral's Zeal did not want who accepting that General's Horses, and forgetting for a while his own Station and Element, sat out under a strong Escort, attended by Captain *Matthews* and his eldest Son, and passing thro' Roads strewed with dead Bodies of Men and Horses, that had fallen in Skirmishes the days before between the Sea-Side and the Camp, he alighted at Count *De Mercy's* Tent in the Evening where a Guard of Grenadiers being drawn out for his Reception, one of them was shot through the Head by a Musquet-Ball from the Enemy's Camp, at the door of the Tent, and fell down dead at his Feet. He found the General very weak and faint with his Wound, the Ball still remaining in his Reins, but as he had a Magnanimity of Spirit superior to his Condition, it did not hinder them from entering into Conversation on the melancholy Situation of their Affairs. The General made great Complaints of Zornjungen, to whose Slowness in marching and coming so late into Action, he attributed his

III Success. He said, he himself was still of opinion to make another Attack upon the Enemy, rather than decamp and retire; but his Officers in general were against it; and in that Case he saw nothing left for them to do, but to go down and join their Forces at the Sea-side, and march into the Corn Country about Catania and Syracuse, for their better Subsistence. That he had wrote for two Battalions of Savoyards to be sent him from Syracuse, with the Troops the Admiral had sent from Melazzo, would repair his loss of Men, but that the Loss of his Officers was irretrievable; for besides many killed, a considerable Number of the best and principal were wounded, and incapable of present Service.

After many Propositions and Schemes started and discussed between them, without any being concluded on, the Count prayed the Admiral to stay in the Camp that Night, to be present at a Consultation of General Officers next Morning. The Conversation being ended, the Admiral went to see his Son who (as is mentioned before) had been wounded in the Action, and whom he found languishing in his Tent, in a way that gave little hopes of his Recovery; not so much from the Malignity of the Wound (tho' that was in a dangerous Part) as from the Unskillfulness of those who attended him.

It may be wondered that the Emperor is so well served in the Courage of his Troops, when so little Care is generally taken of their Preservation in Accidents of Wounds or Sickneſs. Surgeons and Medicines are few and bad in their Armies, and there is little difference between being wounded and killed in Action except that of a lingering or a sudden Death. After the Battle of *Franca Villa*, the wounded Men were laid on the Ground, with their Ammunition Bread ſet by them, and left expoſed to the Sun and Fortune. The General himſelf had only his own *Valet de Chambre* to dress his Wound, and attend him. It was a moving Spectacle to the Admiral, to meet with great Numbers of poor Wretches in his way up to the Camp, ſome endeavouring with the Support of their Wives or Comrades, to crawl down to the Sea ſide, in order to get a Paſſage to the Hoſpital at *Reggio*; others unable to go on from Pain or Faintneſs, falling down on the Earth, and leaving to die there. This is a great Blemiſh on their Service, and gives handle to the Maxim which their Enemies would fix on them, That they account it cheaper to get a Man than cure one, and ſo give themſelves little Concern for his Recovery.

Such an univerſal Dejection had reigned throughout the Army on account of the

Succes

Success of the late Action, and for the Loss
 or Dilability of so many brave Officers; and
 they had such continual Apprehensions, that
 the fiery Temper of their General would
 order them on another Attack, that their
 Joy on the Arrival of the Admiral was in-
 expressible. They looked on him as their
 Deliverer, who alone; they thought, could
 extricate them from their present Difficulties
 and Misfortunes, and influence their Ge-
 neral with cool and prudent Councils. In
 the Morning early he visited General *Zum-
 ingen*, the second Person in the Army,
 whose sedate deliberate Temper had procur-
 ed him great Esteem and Confidence among
 the Soldiery. ' He complained much of the
 General's rash Impatience, in not giving
 time to all the Troops to come up; which
 if he had done, and had delayed the At-
 tack till next Morning, they would have
 had the whole Day before them, have judg-
 ed better of the Measures for carrying it
 on, which would then have been disposed in
 in another manner, and with more reason-
 able Expectation of Success; and that this
 was not his own single Opinion, but that
 of all the Officers. He bewailed the little
 Regard the General gave to the Advice of
 his Officers, and entreated him to oppose
 any Overture he might make at the Con-
 sultation, for another Attack, which he
 ' feared

‘ feared was not out of his Head, and that
 ‘ he (the Admiral) only had Credit enough
 ‘ to dissuade him from it.”

The principal Officers of the Army being met in the General's Tent, the first Point that he put in question was, Whether the Enemy should be attacked again? The Officers keeping a long Silence, and directing their Looks to the Admiral, he addressed his Speech to the General, ‘ wherein he reminded him of the Warning he had formerly given him not to despise the Enemy's whole Numbers and Resolution he now experienced to be otherwise than what he had expected; he said, that he had viewed the Situation of the Enemy's Camp the Night before, and though he did not pretend to much Judgment in the Operation of Land-Service, yet it seemed to his plain Understanding, that for one Army to attack another equal in Number, under the shelter of strong and almost impregnable Intrenchments, was rather an Undertaking of Despair than Discretion, and could not be attended with any reasonable hopes of Success.’ All the other Officers declaring themselves of the same Opinion that Question was laid aside. It came next under Deliberation, What the Army was to do? The General's Opinion was, ‘ That was insufficient for a speedy Conquest

the Island, in regard the Enemy had as numerous an Army, with all the strong Holds and Magazines in their Possession, and the Affection of the People on their side. That as they could not continue where they were, it was his Opinion they should march into the fertile Country about *Catania*, and endeavour to make themselves Masters of *Augusta*; or else canton themselves about *Syracusa* for their better Subsistence, till new and effectual Supplies of Troops were sent from *Germany*. To this the Admiral replied, That he was so much of his Opinion, that they wanted a farther Reinforcement of Men, that upon the first News of the ill Success of the Battle, he had wrote to the Viceroy of *Naples* his Sentiments accordingly; that indeed the Courts of *London* and *Paris* did earnestly press the carrying on the Enterprize against *Sardinia*; but when they should come to be informed of the State of Affairs, they would probably consent to have the Army, designed for that Expedition, pass first into *Sicily*, which, as things stood, he thought the nearest way to the Conquest of both Islands. That after his Departure from them he would immediately go to *Naples*, and labour that Point with the proper Courts, with all the Earnestness

' and Application possible. That as
 ' their marching in the mean time into the
 ' Country about *Catania* for Subsistence
 ' he apprehended, it would give the World
 ' a worse Opinion of the late Action than
 ' it deserved, and make it be concluded
 ' that they had been defeated and disabled
 ' which would blemish the Credit of their
 ' Arms, and give too much Spirit to their
 ' Enemy, and to the *Sicilians* in their
 ' Interest. That being now joined by their
 ' Recruits, he had sent them, and the Bar-
 ' rations from *Syracusa* being daily expect-
 ' ed, they would be in a condition to act
 ' offensively, and advance the Emperor's
 ' Affairs; that *Augusta* was out of the way
 ' and not worth their Attention; and delay-
 ' ing their time there was drawing the War
 ' into unnecessary Length; but that their
 ' way lay open to *Messina*, the besieging
 ' of which City would support the Character
 ' of their Arms, and the taking of it
 ' make the Reduction of the rest of the Island
 ' easy. That as to what regarded the Fleet
 ' the Experience of the last Winter in keep-
 ' ing two Squadrons, one within, the other
 ' without the *Fare*, to block up the Ships
 ' in *Messina*, and secure the Passage of the
 ' Provisions which the Army at *Melazzo*
 ' drew from *Calabria* and *Apulia*, had deter-
 ' mined him never to hazard again

the Destruction of his Master's Ships on a Service of such evident Danger, in that tempestuous Season, without having a Port to shelter or befriend him. That the Reduction of *Messina* was their mutual Interest, as his Ships would then clean there, and be more at hand to assist them; and the Cause of the Blockade being removed, he would be able to send a Detachment to cruize on the Coasts of Spain, which would straiten the Enemy, and obstruct their sending Succours into *Sicily*. This Remonstrance had the weight it deserved, and not only convinced, but gave great Satisfaction to the General and his Officers; especially after his removing an Objection of their being in want of Cannon for Battery, by agreeing to spare them out of the *Spanish* Prizes, 27 Cannon of Twenty-four Pounds, 12 of eighteen, and as many of twelve pounds; with a proportionable Quantity of Powder and Ball, to enable them to begin the Siege, and promising to solicit strongly at *Naples* for remitting to the Army all things necessary for carrying on that important Service with Success.

The Conference being over, the Admiral took his Leave, the General and all the Officers expressing the greatest Esteem and Affection for him at their parting, and

240 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
being escorted down to the Water-side, he
embarked in the nearest Man of War, and
without regard to his own Dignity of mov-
ing at the Head of a Fleet, sailed away
with two Ships only. and after an impatient
Passage of eleven Days, a time tedious to
a Mind active and charged with important
Affairs, he arrived at *Naples*, where the
first thing he heard with great Surprize and
Concern, was, that his Friend Count *Dar-*
was removed from the Government, and
departed for *Vienna*, tho' his Time was not
expired. and that Count *De Gallas* was
come thither in his room. The displace-
ment at that Juncture a Man so experienced in mi-
litary Affairs, was a Step very inconveni-
ent to the Emperor's Interest, and an un-
happy Effect of Court Faction; for the
the new Viceroy was a Man of undoubt-
ed Worth and Honour, and had sustained
the Character of Ambassador at the Court
of *England* and *Rome* with high Dignity
and Magnificence, and in quieter times
might have filled his Government with
great Sufficiency and Applause, yet not
being bred a Soldier, it was not to be ex-
pected, he cou'd so readily comprehend the
Springs of Motion in Armies, or foresee
every Provision necessary for Military O-
perations, the timely Supplies of which are
the surest Foundations of Success in War.

After

After the first Civilities, the Admiral entering into Conference with the Viceroy, painted out to him in very lively Colours the State of the *Imperial Army in Sicily*, where the Event of Things, he said, had not answered the sanguine Hopes they had flatter'd themselves with on their landing in that Island; that instead of trampling over the Enemy, they had received such a Shock themselves, as very much humbled their Spirit and Expectations, and had been so far from making Impression on an Army favoured and assisted by the Natives, that they were reduced to think of their own Preservation, being entangled among barren Mountains, depending on a precarious Subsistence from the Sea, and in a Country where every Man they saw was their Enemy; and finally, that without a Reinforcement, equal to another Army, the Conquest of that Kingdom was impracticable. The Admiral having proceeded thus far, was cautious of touching on the Army that lay in the *Milanese* designed for *Sardinia*; for by the last Letters, the Courts of *England*, *France*, and *Turin* were still very pressing for that Expedition; but he demanded of the Viceroy, whether the Emperor had any considerable number of Troops in *Italy*, besides those designed for *Sardinia*; to which he replying, he believed not; he asked,

asked, whether, if those Troops designed for *Sardinia* were immediately sent over to *Sicily*, they could soon be replaced by other Troops from *Germany*, to go on that Expedition, which the Viceroy doubting, he then spoke out his opinion plainly. *The Expedition to Sardinia ought to be laid aside for the present; that the carrying on both Undertakings together, would end in Failure of both, and the shortest way of getting both Islands, was by conquering one first.* The Viceroy then replied, *That the Proposition was so much for his Master's Interest, that his Concurrence with it was not to be doubted, but that he feared, he was not at liberty to divert those Troops, without the Consent of the other Courts in Alliance, and prayed the Admiral to make the proper Representations thereupon to them, as he would do himself to the Emperor.* The Conference being over, the Count de Ligneville, whom Count De Mercy had sent with the Admiral to *Naples*, was dispatched away to *Vienna*, with Instructions to lay before that Court the State of their Affairs in *Sicily*, and the Measures proposed for retrieving them.

Naples seemed to be at this time the Center of Affairs in *Europe*. All the Powers in the Quadruple Alliance, as well as those who had any Concerns with them, had

Ministers

Ministers there to watch over their respective Interests, and drew their Measures from Information of what passed there. The Admiral went from the Viceroy to visit the Marquis *De Breille*, the King of *Sardinia's* Minister, and shewing him the weak Condition of the *Imperial* Arms in *Sicily*, and that the Expedient of sending the Troops design'd for *Sardinia* thither, was the Effect of invincible Necessity, and not a Pretence for postponing his Master's Interests, which the Courts of *England* and *France* had as much at heart as those of the Emperor, he had convinced that Minister of the reasonableness of the Measure, who, at his Request, represented the matter in a true Light to his own Court, and obtained his Master's Concurrence.

During the Admiral's Stay at *Naples*, the *Grafton* brought in two *Genoese* Ships, which she had taken off of *Palermo*, with 600 *Swiss* Recruits on board of the *Spanish* Army, who were committed Prisoners to the Castles. The *Lenox* ran a third ashore with about 200 more Soldiers, and burnt her, but most of the Men escaped.

There being nothing more to do at *Naples*, 'till the Sentiments of the several Courts were known upon the proposed Alteration of Measures, the Admiral determined in the mean time to pass over again into

into *Sicily*, hoping to find the Army before *Messina*, in which Case his Assistance would be wanted. He had then a strong feverish Disorder hanging on him, which had reduced him to a very low Condition; a little Rest seem'd necessary for his Recovery, but his Heart was with the Army and his Health had no part in his Thoughts. The Viceroy too was then ill in Bed of a Fever; they were desirous of seeing each other before the Admiral departed, having some necessary Points to settle together. The Admiral scarce able to stand, was carried to the Viceroy's Bed-side, where being seated, they could not do little more than give broken and imperfect Hints to each other of what their minds laboured with and were soon obliged to put an End to the Conference, wherein the weakness of their Bodies did not second the Zeal of their Hearts for the Publick Service. The Admiral complimented the Viceroy with a many of his *Swiss* Prisoners, as would be necessary to exchange what *Germans* were Prisoners in *Sicily*, and taking a final Leave of him, embarked for that Island. The Viceroy died two days after whose Sickneſs the *Italians* attributed to his travelling through the *Campania* of *Rome* in the Dog-days which they esteem fatal. His Death threw the Affairs of that Kingdom into great Confusion.

tion, the collateral Council assuming the Government, and the military Power, refusing to obey their Orders, which proved no small Disservice and Retardment to the Affairs in *Sicily*.

During the Admiral's Absence, Count *De Mercy*, being struck blind with an Apopleckick Fit, was obliged to quit the Camp, and pass over to *Reggio* for Advice, leaving the Command of the Army to General *Zumjungen*. General *Wachtendonck* had taken by Stratagem the Town of *Taormina*, a strong Pass in the way to *Messina*, upon which Encouragement *Zumjungen* broke up from *Franca Villa* with his Army on the 17th of *July* without any Molestation from the Enemy, and forcing the strong Passes of *Alexis* and *La Scaletta*, with less Opposition than was expected, after a painful March thro' a mountainous Country, and excessive Heats, but assisted by the Transport Vessels coasting a long with the Provisions, Artillery, and heavy Baggage, he set down the 20th before *Messina*; in which the Enemy had 3000 Men, under the Command of the Marquis *De Spinola*, an Officer of great Reputation, and well furnished with Provisions and all Necessaries for a long and obstinate Defence. In the mean time Count *De Mercy* burning with Impatience to lye idle at *Regio*, notwithstanding the

No. XVII. K k Anguish

Anguish of his Wound, and the Surgeon not being able to get the Ball out of his Body, as soon as ever he began to feel little with one Eye returned to the Camp before *Messina*. The Admiral after a Passage of five days anchored the 28th off the *Fare*, and being too weak to go out of his Ship, sent his first Captain also to the General to acquaint him with his Proceeding at *Naples*; and that he was in great want of Powder, he sent him a considerable Supply.

The *Imperialists* having taken the Castle of *Gonzaga*, which stands on a Hill over the City; and the Bastion of the Town called *Secreto*, having a considerable Breach made in it, and the Governor having withdrawn his Troops from the Town into the Citadel, the Senate of *Messina* sent out Deputies to capitulate upon Articles; but the General desiring to know, whether he was to treat with them as Subjects of the Emperor, or as Enemies; if as the former he bid them open the Gates, and receive his Troops, and he would interpose his good Offices with the Emperor in their Favour; but if he was to treat with them as Enemies they were to get the best Terms they could for themselves, and he gave them leave to go back into the Town to consult with their Principals about it. They returned the same

Evening

Evening, and told the General, that the next Morning, as soon as it was day, they would open the Gates, and rely on the Emperor's clemency, and accordingly the Troops march'd in the 8th of *August*, and took Possession.

The City being taken, the Admiral land-
ed some *English Grenadiers* who took the Tower of the *Fare*, which opening a free Passage for his Ships he came to an Anchor in *Paradise-Road*, which the Officers of the *Spanish Men of War* in the Mole perceiving, and despairing now of getting out to Sea, they unbent their Sails, and unrigg'd their Ships, expecting their Fate with that of the Citadel. This gave the Admiral great Ease, and enabled him to employ Ships on other Services, which had long attended the blocking up of that Port.

It came now to be matter of Debate, what was to be done with those Ships when the Citadel should be taken, and they fall into their hands. *Signor Scarampi*, General of the King of *Sardinia's Gallies*, first started the Question, and claimed the two best of 60 and 64 Guns, new Ships, which had belonged to his Master, and were seized by the *Spaniards* in the Port of *Palermo*. He grounded his Right on a Convention made at *Vienna* the 29th of *December* 1718, in which it was said, *That as to the Ships belonging to the King of Sardinia, if*
K k 2 *they*

they be taken in Port, they shall be restored to him, but that this shall be referred to Admiral Byng to answer. To this the Admiral reply'd, That this Convention having been only a Ground-work for another to be made at Naples, he could be directed by none but that which had been made in consequence thereof in April 1715, between the Viceroy of Naples, the Marquis De Breille Minister of Sardinia, and himself, in which no mention is made of those Ships; and as to the Reference to his Opinion, he did freely declare, he could not think the King of Sardinia had any Shadow of Title to them, that they had been taken by the Enemy were now fitted out and armed at their Expence, and under their Colours; that they would put out to Sea, if he did not hinder them, attack all English Ships they met with, and if stronger, take them; so that he could not consider them in any Light than what they were, the Ships of an Enemy. Count De Mercy next put in his Claim for the Emperor, alledging, That as those Ships would be found within the Port of a Town taken by his Master's Arms, according to the Right of Nations they belonged to him. The Admiral replied That it was owing to his keeping two Squadrons on purpose, and at a great Hazard, to watch and observe those Ships that

that they were now confined within the Port, which if he was to withdraw, they could still be able to go to Sea, and he should have a chance of meeting with and taking them. But reflecting afterwards with himself, that possibly the Garrison might capitulate for the safe Return of those Ships into Spain, which he was determined never to suffer; That, on the other hand, the right of Possession might breed an inconvenient Dispute among the Princes concerned, and if it should prove, that they did not belong to *England*, it were better they belonged to no Body, he proposed to Count *De Mercy* to set up a Battery, and destroy them as they lay in the *Baton*; who urging, that he had no Orders concerning those Ships, and must write to *Vienna* for Instructions about it; the Admiral reply'd with some Warmth, that he could not want a Power to destroy every thing that belonged to the Enemy, and insisted on it with so much Firmness, that the General being concerned in Interest not to carry Matters to a disagreement, caused a Battery to be erected, notwithstanding the Protestations of *Scarampi*, which in a little sunk and destroyed them, and completed the Ruin of the naval Power of Spain.

In

In five Days after the taking the City the Imperialists obliged the Castles of *Castellazzo* and *Matagriffone* to surrender, and being thus become Masters of the Castle and Eminencies about the City, applied themselves to the Siege of the Citadel where the Strength of the Place, the numerous and well-provided Garrison, and the great Reputation of the Governor, they were sure to meet with a very warm and vigorous Resistance, and the more as the Germans were ill provided with Necessaries for such an undertaking.

On the 13th of *August*, the Count *D. Ligneville* arrived in the Camp from *Vienna*, with the good News of the Emperor having dispatched Orders to the Governor of *Milan* to send his Troops which lay in the *Milanese*, and were designed for *Sardinia*, down to *Vado*, in order to be transported into *Sicily*. He brought a gracious Letter from the Emperor to the Admiral, wherein he signified to him, his Approbation of a Project that was the Effect of his Zeal and Activity; the Satisfaction he had in his wise Conduct, and for his Love and Attachment to his Imperial Person and August House; and on all Occasions he should give him Marks of Affection and Esteem, and of his good Remembrance of the Services he had done him.

The Transportation of the Troops from Genoa to Sicily was a Service of such Moment, and Dispatch in it so necessary, that the Admiral determined to conduct that Affair himself, well knowing from his Experience of the Slowness of the Germans in all their Undertakings, how much his Weight and Credit were necessary to give their Motions that Quickness which their Affairs required; and having intimated his Resolution to Count *De Mercy* of passing over to Naples, and from thence to Genoa for that purpose, he prayed the Admiral to represent plainly his Wants to the Government of Naples, which no body knew or understood better than himself, and giving him a List of what Particulars he wanted, added jocosely, *That as the Siege was a Child of his own begetting, he ought to nurse it, as well for his own sake, as the common Interest*

The Admiral sailed the 16th of August, and anchored the 23d before Naples, where the Cardinal *De Schrottenbach* was newly arrived by Sea from Rome, in quality of Viceroi. The next Day the Admiral went to the Palace, and entering into Conference with the Cardinal, represented to him how much the Army had suffered from the Divisions of the Government during the Interregnum; that the Siege they were employed

252 **ENGLAND** *Triumph*; or,
ployed in was a decisive Point, on which the
Fate of the Island depended; and setting
before him the evil Consequences that would
attend a Miscarriage by the want of necessary
Supplies from his Government, he put into
his Hand a List of Particulars he had received
from the General. The Cardinal was an honest
good-natur'd Man, and very willing to forward
Affairs, but had no great Talents for Business.
His high Qualifications had advanced him to the
Purple, being Lord of a Principality in Bohemia,
with some Marks of Sovereignty. He was appointed
to manage the Emperor's Affairs at Rome after the
Departure of Count Galas, and at his Death, succeeded him
in his Government. He told the Admiral that by the
Accounts he had received from the proper Officers,
there was not in the Stores the quantity of Cannon
and Ammunition which the General demanded; that
he would send to Mantua for some Cannon
which might be transported down the Po into
the Adriatick, and so on by the Sea to Messina,
where possibly, if no cross Accidents happened,
they might arrive in two Months time. The
Admiral coming to know, that those Cannon
had no Carriages, the Cardinal thought he
satisfied that Objection, by saying, he
would send some Carpenters into the Woods
of Abruzzo

cut down Timber for Carriages. These
 like unsoldierlike Proposals, gave
 the Admiral a sensible Regret of the Loss
 of Count Daun, in whose room he found
 himself co-operating with a Viceroy better
 qualified for his Breviary, than for Council
 in Operations of War, and whose Court
 was crowded with Monks and Priests, and
 such like disagreeable Objects, instead of
 Men of Business and Service. The Vice-
 roy returned the next Day the Admiral's
 Visit, and upon reconsidering the several
 Points in the General's Demands, the same
 Difficulties recurred about complying with
 them, especially as to the Cannon and Am-
 munition. The Viceroy said, he would
 summon all the General Officers in Town,
 and consult with them about finding out
 Expedients to satisfy the Wants of the
 Army, which was all that was in his
 Power to do; upon which the Admiral
 desired his Eminence, that after they had
 attended him and taken those Matters into
 Consideration, he might have a Conference
 with them. Accordingly the next Day the
 General Officers came to the Admiral's
 House, and entering into Conversation to-
 gether upon the Particulars of the General's
 Demands, which lay before them, the Ar-
 ticles relating to Corn and Recruits were
 soon got over, but the main Difficulty was

the Demand of Cannon and Ammunition. The Admiral told them, That Count Dr. Mersey had not about twenty Cannon Batteries, that he was within two hundred Paces of the Counterscarp of the Citadel, and hoped he should not be forced to stop so far away, for want of necessary Supplies; and that he would be contented, if they would send him but ten or twelve Carriages from Naples, with a proportionable quantity of Powder and Ball. The Officer of the Ordnance attending, gave in a List of eight Cannon, which he said might be taken from the Mole and Batteries of the Citadel, and sent to Messina; but upon Enquiry they appeared to be of fifty and sixty Pounds, some without Ball, others without Carriages, all of them too unweildy, and unfit for Battery. He then delivered in to them a State of all the Ordnance Stores in the Kingdom, upon examining of which the General Officer unanimously confessed, that the whole Country was able to furnish the Cannon and Ammunition which Count Dr. Mersey wanted. This was such a Declaration of Weakness, as was not to be expected in so fine a Kingdom. The Admiral now plainly perceiving, that the Army had no Resource but what lay in himself, generously sent them twenty four Pieces of Cannon of eighteen Pounds, be-

longin

engaging to the Spanish Prizes, and a proportionable quantity of Powder and Shot, committing himself with the single Credit of the General for Repayment to the Captors, and at the same time, wrote to Genoa and Legation to purchase 1000 Barrels of more Powder, engaging his own Secutity to the British Consuls for their Repayment.

During these Transactions a number of Transports having been provided at Naples, the Admiral sent them under a Convoy to Vado, and having dispatched his other Affairs with the Cardinal, departed after them and arrived at Genoa the 7th of September. The Town saluted his Flag with twenty-one Guns, and his Person with ten Guns, and twenty Chambers, and the Republick sent off six Deputies, three of the old, and many of the new Nobility to compliment him upon his Arrival.

The Admiral had been made to believe, that by the time of his Arrival at Genoa, the Army would be ready to embark; but he found every thing in extreme Backwardness. The Troops had not so much as begun their March from the Milanese, nor could get to Vado in less than a Fortnight: very few Provisions or Necessaries had been brought up, and none shipped; nor were the Transport Vessels properly fitted for the Reception of the Troops. *Event de*

256 ENGLAND'S Triumph or,
Bonnet, who was to command this Body
arriving the next Day, went on board the
Admiral, and with great Mortification un-
derstanding that he intended to transpor
his Army to Melazzo, and even to Messina
if Count De Mercy should think it neces-
sary, and that in the mean time he wanted
to send some of his Artillery before, with
Powder and Ball, to enable that General to
push on the Siege of the Citadel, he began
in a boasting manner to tell the Admiral
that his Army was upon an independent
Establishment, and to act under his own
separate Command, That the Project was
for him to be reinforced with Troops from
Count De Mercy, and to march from Me-
lazzo to reduce Palermo, and that part of
the Island; and therefore he could not spare
the Artillery, which he should want for
that Service; and that as to Men, Count
De Mercy had already enough with him to
take the Citadel. The Admiral replied
That it was no part of his Intention to
enter into any Reasoning about the separate
Command intended for him in Sicily, but
that he was sure Count De Mercy would
never consent to his acting, much less re-
force him with Troops to act, on any sepa-
rate Service, till after the Reduction of the
Citadel, which could not be effected without
a Supply of Cannon and Ammunition, and

that the quickest way for his entering on the Execution of any such separate Projects, was to have that Service first over. Bonnevall then fell a railing at Count Coloredo, Governor of Milan, to whom he imputed all the Delays and Obstructions in this Affair; that he could never get from him a List of the Troops designed to serve under him, that he took no care about the Provisions; nor supplied the Military Chest, the Artillery, or any other Contingents of the Army; according to the Regulation made by the Council of War at Vienna; and that he was resolved not to stir without his full Complement, which was 6500 Men. These things greatly embarrassed the Admiral; but the next Day the Governor having sent his Secretary and Adjutant-General to the Admiral, to compliment him upon his Arrival, they justified every part of his Conduct, and convinced the Admiral, that Count De Bonnevall had not stated things in a fair Light: and indeed in the whole course of this Transaction, the Governor of Milan, who was a Man of Honour and Integrity, was not wanting in any thing, that depended on his Care and Power; but his good Intentions were ill seconded by the Sloth of Knavery of the Commissaries, who gave the Admiral insupportable Trouble. After much pains, he got two Vossels sent away under

138 ENGLAND'S Triumph; or
under Convoy of a Man of War, with
some Cannon and Ammunition for the
Army at *Messina*; but as to the main
Point, he met with great Perplexity and Vex-
ation. He had been twelve Days soliciting
their putting Provisions and Necessaries on
board of the Transports that they might be
ready against the Arrival of the Forces
without any the least thing being done in
it: Upon complaining of which Count
De Bonneval, he contented himself with
laying the Blame on the Commissaries who
he said, would do what they pleased, in
spite of all that he could say to them, and
being appointed by *Aulick Council* of War
at *Vienna* had no regard to his Authority
or Orders. With Difficulty the Admiral
got them to come to a Conference at the
General's House, where laying before them
a State of the several Particulars still want-
ing for the intended Embarkation, they
protested, they could not get together
so much Provision under fifteen Days
time; but entering into Discussion of each
Particular, he plainly shewed them, that it
might easily be compassed in seven. He
then told them, *That as the Governor of*
Milan had assured him, that the last Co-
lumn of Troops would be at *Vado* the 23^d
if any thing hindered their embarking the
the next Day, he would be trifled with no
longer

danger, but go away to Messina, where his
 presence was wanted, and leave a Company
 to follow with the Troops; and advised
 them to consider seriously of the Blame
 they would incur from their Negligence.
 This brought them to promise, that all the
 provisions, Ammunition, and other Necess-
 aries should be got ready and shipped off by
 the time appointed for the Arrival of the
 Troops. They being accordingly arrived
 on the 23^d, and the Admiral having made
 Disposition to embark them, the command-
 ing officer sent him word, that very little
 of the Provisions were shipped on board the
 Transports, that most part of the Biscuit
 and Wine was wanting, that there was no
 Beer, Oil, Brandy and Tobacco, nor any
 Hay or Oats; nor could he get any clear
 answer from the chief Commissary, by
 that time those things could be provided.
 The Admiral sending his First Captain to
 find out those Officers he concealed himself
 from his Sight; and indeed the whole Con-
 duct of those Officers looked as if they de-
 signedly delayed, instead of forwarding this
 service. As to Count *De Bonneval*, who
 had been appointed to command those For-
 ces on the intended Expedition to *Sardinia*,
 he was so disgusted at his Disappointment,
 and the diverting them to a different Service,
 that he found himself going to act under the
 Command

Command of another, that he gave himself no trouble to forward the Service, but spent his whole Time in Pleasures at Genoa. After incredible Pains and Labour, at last such Menaces as the Commissioners, and even *Bonneval* himself, began to be afraid of, the Admiral sent off the Troops to the number of about 6000, on the 27th of September, with such Provisions as could be got, and leaving a Man of War to convey the Remainder when ready, sailed the 28th from *Vado*, but it blowing very fresh the 29th in the Night, the *Sattees* and *Tartars* with about 600 Men on board, and some Horses and Baggage, parted from the Fleet, and stood in with the Shore for Shelter. The Admiral receiving Letters, in his Passage, from Count *De Mercy*, requesting that the Troops might not land at *Melazzo* but go on to *Messina*, he stood away from the *Fare*, and arrived before *Messina* the 8th of October, which so elevated the Spirit of the Army, that upon the first sight of the Fleet, Lieutenant-General *Wallis* with 5000 Men made a vigorous Attack upon the Half Moon which was nearest to their Approaches, and carried it but with the Loss of 103 killed, and 830 wounded. The Admiral repairing ashore to the General's Quarters was embraced by him and all the General Officers with the most tender Marks of Affection.

Affection and Gratulation, the whole Army being overjoy'd to see a Man who always brought them Relief and Success, and every Good that attended them. On the 17th, at ten in the Morning, the *Imperialists* assaulted the Counter Guard, and mounted to the top of the Breach with great Gallantry, but after two Hours very warm work, were repulsed with the Loss of 120 Men killed, and 617 wounded. The Governor having acquitted himself unable to hold it longer, beat a Parley the next Day, and surrendered upon Article. On the 19th 600 *Imperial* Grenadiers marched in, and took Possession of a Gate of the Citadel. On the 21st the *Spanish* Garrison marched out through the Breach, and were transported by Sea to *Augusta*. Thus ended a Siege of 91 Days, which cost the *Germans* above 5000 Men killed or wounded.

Count De Bonneval finding his Troops incorporated with the Army, and his Projects of a separate Command vanished, pretended Sicknefs, and getting leave to go to *Reggio* for Advice, he repaired to *Vienna*, and returned no more to the Army. He was a Native of *France*, and had all the Sprightliness and Levity of that Nation. He was a gallant Officer, had received many Wounds, and still feels the painful Remembrance of a most terrible one he got in *Hun-*

gary. He had no Zeal for the Service of his Prince, any farther than it suited his own Interest or Ambition, to which he willingly sacrificed his Duty. While the Admiral gave himself incredible Pains at *Genoa* and *Vado* to quicken the Departure of the Army, he was thought to throw in the Way all the secret Obstructions he could 'till he knew the Issue of the Solicitations he was carrying on at *Vienna*, to be continued in a separate Command.

Whilst the Siege of the Citadel was depending, the *Spanish* Army decamped from *Franca Villa* the 31st of *August*, and marching towards *Rametta*, the Marquis *De Lede* gave out, that he would attack the *Imperialists*, and appeared upon the Hill in sight of the Camp, attended by a great number of Peasants he had drawn together; but finding it well guarded, and his Army being sickly, he fortified a strong and advantageous Post at *Castro Giovane* in the Center of the Island, where he laid in large Magazines, in order to retire thither in case of Necessity, and in the mean time cantoned his Troops about *Aderno*, *Paterno*, and *Catania*.

It was during this Siege, that the Admiral, having received Information, that Vessels belonging to *Malta* had gone to Sea with *Spanish* Commissions, and taken some

English

English Merchant Ships, sent a Letter to the Grand Master, complaining of his Partiality and Injustice, demanding Satisfaction for the Damages the Merchants had sustained, and his giving strict Orders to prohibit, the like unfair Proceedings for the future. He wrote at the same time to Mr. Alexander Young, the English Consul at Malta, to make a strict Enquiry what Merchant Ships had been taken by Privateers fitted out from Malta, or wherein Maltese Subjects had been concerned, and to lay a State thereof before that Government, with a Demand of Reparation, and to let him know their Answer. The Grand Master and his Council being alarmed at this Message, sent the Chevalier Balbini to the Admiral, to represent and excuse the Proceedings of their Government in the Points complained of, and to lay before him the Difficulties they were under from their Dependance on Spain, and to endeavour to remove all Causes of his Dissatisfaction with them. But the Admiral not having yet received any specifick Account of the particular Losses of the Merchants, and so not able to settle the Terms of Restitution with Balbini, sent his first Captain (Saunders) with two Men of War to Malta, directing him to make an exact Enquiry into the several Captures that had been

made, and to lay the same before the Grand Master and his Council, and to demand Reparation, so far as their Subjects had been concerned therein; and in case he found them willing to give reasonable Assurance of doing Justice for what was past, and of better Behaviour for the future, he was to enter into a Convention with them for that purpose, and for ever establish a good agreement with them; but otherwise, he was to take all Ships and Vessels he should meet with belonging to that Island. Captain Saunders arriving at Malta, found a favourable disposition in these People to give the Admiral and the English Nation all reasonable Satisfaction in their Proceedings. They shew'd, That they had never consented to, or approved of their Subjects entering into the Service of Spain, but had issued strict Proclamations prohibiting them to be any ways concerned on either Side, in the War. They did not deny, that one of their Vessels had taken a Commission from the Marquis De Lede, to cruize upon the Enemies of Spain; but, that they had sent one of their Order to entreat him to revoke the Commission, and had made the same Application to the Court at Madrid, but had been answer'd with great Roughness and Menaces. That to avoid as they could all Occasions of Complaint, they had called in all their Private

which had been cruizing in the Le-
 vant against the Turks, in order to disarm
 them; but they could not always govern
 the Unruliness of their People, when
 they would enter into the Service of any
 Christian Prince, whose Colours protected
 them from their Enquiry or Visitation,
 which was the Misfortune of their Consti-
 tution, as they depended upon the Christian
 Princes of Europe for their Revenue, and
 in particular drew at that time their daily
 Allowance of Provisions from that part of
 Sicily, which was under Subjection of the
 Spanish General; and finally, that they had
 received no part or benefit from the
 Prizes, which passed entirely thro' the
 hands of the Spanish Agent, and in which
 they had no manner of Interest or Concern.
 The Captain was convinced of the Sincerity
 and Truth of their Declaration, but on the
 other hand told them, That it was not his
 business to enquire into the Nature or De-
 pendance of their Government, and it was
 for them to accomodate their Grievances
 with Spain as they could. That his Instruc-
 tions were plain, and founded in Justice,
 demanding Redress for the Losses his Coun-
 trymen had sustained, from those who oc-
 casioned them, who were their Subjects;
 and that if they would not enter into a Ne-
 gotiation for that purpose, he should be
 obliged

266 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or,
obliged to put his Orders in Execution. I
timidated by these Threats, they immedi-
ly appointed two Commissaries to treat
with him; and it being made out by Proof
that five *English* Merchant Ships had been
taken by *Maltese* Ships under *Spanish* Col-
lours, they submitted to pay the full Value
of them and their lading, within twelve
Months after Application from the Claim-
ants. But thinking themselves aggrieved
by this Treaty, and protesting themselves
to be under a Force to sign any Terms, r-
ther then feel the Effects of the Admiral's
Displeasure, they reserved to themselves
Liberty of appealing to the Equity of the
Admiral, and from him to the King, for
mitigation of the Severity of the Condition.
They dispatched accordingly the Che-
valier *De la val* to the Admiral, who in-
thinking he had any Right to compound
for other Men's Properties, the Deputy
passed on to the *English* Court at *London*,
to execute his Commission. He had likewise
a private Instruction, to implore the King's
Interest, with the several Princes at the
proaching Congress, that *Malta* might be
freed from it's Subjection to *Sicily*, and enjoy
the Rights and Privileges of a free and neu-
tral Port, in time of War, among the Chri-
stian Powers.

The *Imperialists* having spent some time levelling the Lines, Trenches, and Batteries before *Messina*, and in putting the Place into a Posture of Defence, they held several Consultations, at which the Admiral assisted, concerning what Measures were to be taken. The Reduction of *Messina* had brought *Val Demona* under the Obedience of the Emperor, but the whole Province being mountainous and barren, was so little able to supply the Army with Provisions and Forrage, that the Inhabitants of *Messina*, and other Towns, daily petitioned the General for their own subsistence, since they could draw no Corn, they used to do, from the plentiful Parts of the Island, which were in the possession of the *Spaniards*. To march after the Enemy in a wintry Season, with their Horses already harrassed, and almost starved thro' an adverse Country, and without any Provisions but what they carried; and, if they surmounted all these difficulties, to attack them in the strong Camp of *Castro Giovane*, was judged too rash to be attempted, after the Experience of *Franca Villa*. To march to *Palermo*, and get Possession of the Capital, was more desirable than easy of Execution. It was a March of seventeen Days, along the Northren Coast of the Island, through an unknown, mountainous, sterile Country,

Country; where they should be exposed to sudden Insults, great part of the Way being so narrow, that two Men could hardly go abreast; and if they met with an Enemy they had no Forrage for their Horse, no Magazines in the way of their March, nor a sufficient Number of Beasts of burthen to carry Provisions along with them, nor Money to buy them, if they could be got. The next Project that occurred, was to go to *Trapania*, where the *Piedmontese* had a Garrison. This would be changing the Scene of the War to great Advantage, for instead of being confined and famished in the Mountains, they should be able to enlarge themselves in a plentiful Country, and by acting on equal Terms with the Enemy have a reasonable Chance to drive them out of the Island. But to go thither by Land was impracticable, and as their Transport Vessels could not carry above a third Part of the Army at a time, the Division of the Troops was hazardous, and might be fatal. For *Trapania* being situated on an Isthmus, and having no Magazines of Corn, the Marquis *De Lede* might march, and pen the first Detachment, within that narrow Neck of Land, where they would starve for want of Provisions, before the rest of the Army could join them. The only Choice remaining was to go to *Syracusa*, but the

was impracticable by Land, by reason of the same Objections as are already mention'd; and besides, there lay in the Way several deep and rapid Rivers, where the Enemy might defend the Passages with great Advantage: And though it was not difficult to transport the Army thither by Sea, yet it was an uncomfortable Reflection, that they should be then the whole length of the Island distant from *Palermo*, and could only propose to subsist themselves from day to day during the Winter, the Enemy lying between them and the great *Caricatori* or Subterraneous Magazines, where the Inhabitants usually lay up their Corn, which were 90 Miles distant. With these disagreeable Prospects they pass'd away some days under Uncertainty what to do; when one Evening the Generals *Mercy* and *Zumjungen* repairing on Board the Admiral, and renewing the Subject of their late Conferences, they told him in a very desponding manner, That having thoroughly weigh'd the Situation of their Affairs, and finding they could neither subsist, nor undertake any Action where they were, they had come to a Resolution to leave a strong Garrison in *Messina*, and transport the Horse over by Sea to *Calabria*, and the Foot to *Syracusa*, where they might be able to maintain themselves during the Winter, and be ready to make use of such

N n

Advantages

Advantages as might offer for acting against the Enemy in the Spring; and promised his Assistance in that Service. The Admiral replied, that, he hoped their Affairs were not so desperate, as they apprehended; that he had been employing Thoughts for their Service, and believed, should be able to extricate them out of the present Circumstances: That, of all the Propositions, the transporting the Army to Trapania pleased him best, as it would transfer the difficulty upon the Spanish Army, by obliging them to make uneasy Marches, and to keep the Field in the Winter. That when the whole Army was at Trapania, they should be able to enlarge their Quarters; the Granaries of Corn would fall into their hands, and their Neighbourhood to Palermo keep that Place in awe till the Season should favour their march towards it, the Reduction of which would bring the War to a speedy Issue. That he had considered of the difficulty of supplying one part of the Army at Trapania, the rest arrived; and, as England was at Peace with the Governments of Barbary, he would send his Secretary to Tunis, which was the nearest African Port to Trapania, and employ him and the English Consul to buy up whatever Quantity of Corn was necessary, and transport the same

Trapania. That he knew very well they had no Money, and therefore would employ their own Cash and Credit to procure this Supply, depending upon their honour for Re-
 payment, and did not doubt to lodge the Army at Trapania, before the first Detachment of Troops arrived there. Count De Mercy penetrating immediately into the facility and advantagious Consequences of his Scheme, rose up, and embracing the Admiral in a kind of Transport, acknowledged that he had hit on the only Method practicable, not only for the preservation of the Army, but even for the pushing on the War with Success. That as it was a Protestant Scheme, he should have Protestant troops, and Protestant Generals to put it in Execution; and accordingly General Lamjunzen, with Count Seckendorf, the Prince of Hesse, and General Schmettan embarked the 23d of November with 7000 Foot and 500 Horse, and arrived fortunately three days at Trapania, where finding a plentiful Remittance of Corn ready arrived from Tunis, they not only posted themselves there in Security, but enlarging their Quarters into the Country, brought the Cities, of Marsala and Mazzara, to submit to the Obedience of the Emperor. The Transports and Convoy returning, brought with them more Troops. Count De Mercy

272 ENGLAND'S Triumph, or,
and the Admiral departing with the
Convoy from *Messina* on the 19th of Jan-
ary consisting of 5400 Foot and 1100 Horse
they were overtaken by a violent Storm
the Isle of *Alitudi* which drove all the
Transports into *Melazzo* and *Messina*.
The Admiral, with the General on Board
Ship, getting with difficulty to *Trapania*
the 29th, but the whole Convoy did not
arrive there till the 2d of March, many
Soldiers dying in their Passage, and among
them General *Wachtendonck*, regretted
every body. The whole Army being
together amounted to 14000 Foot and 3000
Horse, besides the Garrison left in *Messina*,
Melazzo, *Syracusa*, and the adjacent Ports.
These Motions of the Imperialists made
the Marquis *De Lede* quit the Posts of *Ma-*
la, *Taormina* and *Catania*, and leaving
a Detachment in his strong Camp at *Castel*
Giovano, to secure the Magazines he had
erected there, he marched and fixed his
Camp from *Alcamo* to *Salama*, with his
head Quarters at *Castel Vetrano* from
whence he continually sent out Detachments
to destroy the Country about *Marsala* and
Mazara, and to carry off all the Corn,
Grain and Wine, which *Zumjungen* could not
at first prevent; but being strengthened with
new Supplies by Sea, he at last obliged the
Parties to retire, and on the Arrival of Gov-

De Mercy the Spanish General was reduced to fortify his Camp with strong Entrenchments and Redoubts, with Batteries of Cannon. The Count De Mercy making a Motion of extending his Quarters beyond *Mazara*, the Marquis de Lede quitted *Castel Ketraño*, and retired with his Army to *Alcamo*, from whence he sent his *Mareschal de Camp Sig- nor de Aponte*, on the 6th of February with Overtures to Count De Mercy and the Admiral for evacuating *Sicily*, on Condition of Leave to transport his Army into *Spain*, and in order thereto, desiring a Suspension of Arms. This Proposition contained nothing disagreeable to the *Germans*, who would thereby obtain all they wanted, by becoming Masters of the Kingdom without any farther Trouble; but the Admiral protesting against it, and declaring that not a Man of the *Spanish* Army should pass out of that Island, until a general Peace was made, for that it would be to furnish *Spain* with a Body of their best Troops to strengthen their Army acting against *France*, or else they might be employed in disturbing *England*, he was dismissed with this Counter Proposal from the Count De Mercy, that if the Marquis would surrender *Palermo*, and the South side of the Island, and retire with his Army into the middle of the Country towards *Castro Giovane*, or to any other Place proper

proper for his Security, he would consent to a Suspension of Arms for six weeks, till the Sentiments of the several Courts might be known; which being an Advantage more than equivalent to the Operations of six weeks in that early Season, the Admiral consented thereto, with this Restriction, that if the *Spaniards* attempted to withdraw any of their Men in the time, the Suspension should be void, and he would act against them with all his Force. Count *De Mercy* dispatching Lieutenant Colonel *Bellaire* to *Vienna*, to acquaint that Court with these Overtures, and bring back their Directions, the Admiral sent thither his eldest Son Mr *Byng*, with Instructions, that if the *Imperial* Court listened to the Proposals of the *Spanish* General, to declare, that his Father could never suffer any Part of the *Spanish* Army to depart out of the *Island*, 'till the King of *Spain* had acceded to the Quadruple Alliance, or 'till he received positive Instructions from *England* for doing so.

The 12th of *February* Count *De Mercy* marched towards *Castel Vetrano*, for the more commodious Subsistence of his Cavalry, from whence he detached General *Secken* *dorf*, with 1500 Men and some Cannon, to reduce *Sacca*; there was a large Carcass of Corn. The Town immediately surrendered, but the *Spaniards*, to the Number of 1300, retired into the Castle.

The Marquis *De Leda* finding his first Propositions ineffectual sent two General Officers the Marquis *De San Vincenzo*, and Sig. *D'Aponte*, to the Imperial Camp the 19th of February, with Instructions to treat about the Surrender of *Palermo* and a considerable part of the adjacent Country, in consideration of a Suspension of Arms for three Months; but whilst the Negotiation was depending, the Marquis receiving an Express from *Madrid* on the 28th with Advice, that a general Peace was made, he sent immediately to break off the Treaty. This seemed Matter of great Surprize, but the secret Reason was, that *Spain* was at that time treating with *France* to restore *Fontarabia*, *St. Sebastian*, and other Places taken in the War, and hoped to get in exchange, for the Evacuation of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, the Restitution of those Towns, and *Gibraltar*; or at least, to have both the one and the other referred to a Congress. Upon this, Count *De Mercy* gave fresh Orders for attacking the Castle of *Sacca*, which had been retarded by the great Rains. The Castle being batter'd with four Pieces, of Cannon, and not very strong surrender'd the 6th of March, the Garrison being made Prisoners of War. The taking this Place gave great Relief to the Imperial Army, who found there 2000 Sacks of Wheat.

During

During these Transactions, a Courier dispatched from *Paris* by the Earl of *Stair* the *British* Ambassador there, brought the Admiral Information, that the Marquis *De Beretto Landi*, the *Spanish* Minister at the *Hague* had signed the Quadruple Alliance the 17th of *February*; and he brought likewise a Packet from that Minister to the Marquis *De Lede*, and another from the Emperor's Minister to Count *De Mercy*, to acquaint them therewith. A Trumpet was sent with the *Spanish* Minister's Packet to the Marquis *De Lede*, and to know his Sentiments thereupon. He returned Answer, ' That his Master's Minister having signed the Quadruple Alliance, he looked upon the Peace as a thing concluded, and was therefore ready to treat of a Cessation of Hostilities by Sea and Land, until they should receive farther Orders from their respective Courts. To this it was replied, by the Admiral and Count *De Mercy*, ' That as the Evacuation of *Sicily* and *Sardinia* was to be performed within two Months after the said Signing they were ready to consent to a Suspension of Arms, upon his delivering up the City and Castles of *Palermo*, at which Place Transports would be best provided and other necessary Measures concerted for the Transportation of their Army into *Spain*. The Marquis returned answer, ' That

That as he understood, the Plenipotentiaries of their Masters at the *Hague*, were in Treaty for settling the Terms of evacuating those Islands, he did not think himself authorized to agree to a Cessation on any other Condition, than that each Party should remain on the Ground they occupied, and expect farther Orders from their respective Principals.

The Disadvantages arising from such an Agreement were too obvious to be submitted to; for the Men of War and Transports lay very inconveniently at *Trapania*, an unsafe Road, where they had sustained considerable Damage, and some of the Transports had been lost; it was therefore necessary to have *Palermo*, as a secure Retreat for the Fleet, and the most commodious Port for shipping off the Troops; besides it was a Pledge of the Sincerity of the Intention of *Spain* to evacuate the Island. In the next place, it put the *Germans* under a manifest Inequality to be confined to the Ground they occupied, while the *Spaniards* were in Possession of the principal *Carica-*
tri of Corn, and plundered and rifled at pleasure a Country they were soon to leave. Nor could they comprehend, how an Enemy, who six Weeks before, offered to leave the whole Island, on condition of being sent back into *Spain*, should now scruple to
 No. XIX. O o surrender

278 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
Surrender *Palermo*; and therefore it had
the Appearance of Chicaning, they resolve
to go with the Operations of the War. But
before they proceeded to Action, they a-
greed to send a joint Letter to the Marquis
proposing an interview between them at the
Cassine *De Rossignola*, half way between
the two Armies, were accordingly they
met the 2d of *April* at Noon, with an Es-
corte of 200 Horse on each side. In the
Conference the Marquis *De Lede* owned
That he knew the King his Master had signed
the *Quadruple Alliance*, and did not
doubt of his Intention to evacuate Sicily
but declared, he had no Orders yet about
it; that he expected full Powers and In-
structions soon, and wished they would, in
the mean time, come to the Cessation of
Arms. He was asked, What Proposals
had to make, for that purpose? He answered
None, but that both Armies might hold
the Country that was in their Possession
until he received Orders to treat about the
Evacuation. Count *De Mercy* thinking
unreasonable to be ty'd down to a limited
Tract of Country where he could not suf-
fist asked him, whether in case they should
consent to his keeping Possession of *Palermo*
he had Power to deliver up *Augusta*, and
the other Posts they held on that side of
the Island, which were now of no use

him, but it would be rather a Convenience
to him to draw away the Garrisons and
Troops he had in those Parts, to join his
Army, in order to the intended Evacuation?
He confessed, he could not give up, nor quit
the Possession of any Part he had of the
Island, until he received farther Orders
from his Master, and read part of his In-
structions to them. Count De Mercy on
the other side, shew'd him part of the Em-
peror's Orders, which directed him, to
agree to a Suspension of Arms in order to
the Evacuation of Sicily and Sardinia; and
to concert with the Marquis De Lede the
necessary Conditions for facilitating the
same, and to adjust that Affair by all rea-
sonable Measures? But that, if the Mar-
quis de Lede should not own his having
Orders, or endeavour to evade them and
gain time, by pretending to send to Ma-
drid for farther Instructions, and not name
a reasonable time for beginning to embark
part of his Troops, in that Case, he was
to make use of his Arms to oblige him to
execute the Treaty, which the Spanish Mi-
nister had signed at the Hague. He farther
told the Marquis, that the 17th of April
was understood to be the time they should
go upon the Evacuation, but if it was not
possible for him to begin so soon, he would
not differ about a few Days, provided they

came now into some Agreement about the manner of doing. He offered him the Transports he had in his Service, and assured him, that he should be accommodated with Provisions and every thing he could in reason demand. The Admiral, on his Part gave him the like Assurances, and that he should be escorted by as many of his Master's Ships, as he should desire. The Marquis owned, that all they said was reasonable, but complaining of the want of Orders the Conference broke off without coming to any Issue. At parting, the Marquis prayed the Admiral to release the Bishop of *Mazara*, who was his Prisoner, which the Admiral readily consented to.

During these Debates one of the English Ships cruising off *Palermo*, took a French Packet sent by Cardinal *Aquaviva* from Rome with Packets of Letters from *Spain* to the Marquis *De Lede*, which he delivered to the Admiral; who seeing the King of *Spain*'s Seal to the Letters, generously sent them unopened to the Marquis, and set the *Florentines* and Crew at Liberty.

The Conference being broke off, the Admiral returned to the Fleet at *Trapani*, and Count *De Mercy* resolving to attack the Spaniards, marched towards *Alcamo*, where he arrived the 8th of *April*, the Marquis having retreated the Night before with Pri-

piration, leaving some sick Men behind, whom he could not carry away. The Marquis encamped at *Vulguenera* and *Sala di Partenico*, but fearing to be followed by the Imperialists, he retired on to *Monreale*. The Retreat of the Spaniards made Count De Mercy resolve on the Siege of *Palermo*, in order to which he sent Colonel Baron *Neyberg* to confer with the Admiral about the necessary Assistance to be given by the Fleet in facilitating the March of the Army towards that Place, by coasting along with the Provisions and Necessaries they should want in their March, as well as in the siege, and supplying them with Cannon and Ammunition for that Enterprize. The necessary Dispositions being concerted between the Army and the Fleet, the Count decamped from *Alcamo* the 18th of April, and followed the Marquis *De Lede*, who retreating towards *Monreale*, kept Possession of that and other advantageous Posts, which led into the Plain before *Palermo*, fortifying at the same time a strong Pass by the sea-side called *Sferra Cavallo*, which was another way between the Sea-Shore and the Mountains, into the same Plain. Count De Mercy being arrived at *Sala di Partenico*, and not judging it adviseable to attempt the Passes which the Enemy possessed on the Road of *Monreale*, he divided his

282 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*, or
his Army into two Bodies, sending General
Zumjungen with all his Cavalry (except the
Hussars and a Regiment of Dragoons) and
seven Battalions of Foot, with the Artillery
and Baggage, to the Seaside, with Order
to force the Pass of *Sferra Cavallo*, and
enter that Way into the Plain of *Palermo*
whilst he himself with the rest of the Army
ascended the difficult Mountains about *Cor-
rini*, in order to get down that way into
the same Plain, judging, that if the Ma-
quis drew his Army to defend the Pass
Sferra Cavallo, he should get between him
and *Palermo*, or at least have the Advan-
tage of falling upon his Rear. The Count
having gained the Heights of the Mountains
from whence are discovered the Plain and
City of *Palermo*, perceived the Spanish
Army encamped in the Bottom, intending
to obstruct his Descent, and occupying all the
Passes in the Way. Here Count *De Mer-
sent* to *Zumjungen* to rejoin him, which
did by the Assistance of Guides provided
by the Magistrates of *Corrini*, leaving a Detach-
ment under the Command of Colonel
Baron *Wirgenau* to convoy the Artillery
and Baggage by the Way of the Seaside,
who arriving at the Pass of *Sferra Cavallo*
found it abandoned by the Spaniards. On
the 21st the Germans began to descend
from the Mountains, and forcing the Seaside

Passes with less Opposition than was expected, were almost got down before Night to the Bottom. The Whole was a most difficult and fatiguing March, through Ways that the Inhabitants themselves had rarely practised, but which the Count surmounted with great Expedition and Military Judgment.

The Admiral coasting along, in Conformity to the Motions of the Army, came to an Anchor with the Fleet the 20th in Mondello Bay, and sent some of his Soldiers to take Possession of a Tower on the Point, and another at the landing Place, as also three Castles that stood between, in order to preserve their Communication.

On the 22d the Marquis De Ledé sent Colonel Lacy, his *Aid de Camp*, with a Letter to the Admiral, inclosing a *Spanish Gazette*, wherein was published the Treaty of a Suspension of Arms at Sea, concluded at the Hague between the Ministers of Great Britain, France and Spain, and which was to take Place on the 10th Instant, and therefore he proposed to the Admiral, To come to an Agreement with them for a separate Cessation of Hostilities, as they had both full Powers for that Purpose; and protested against any Violences he should commit, contrary to the plain Instructions of their Sovereigns.

This

284 **ENGLAND'S Triumph**; or,
This Snare laid to separate the Admiral
from the German Army, had no Effect
the Admiral returning Answer, That he
could give no Regard or Credit to a pre-
tended Convention published in a foreign
News Paper, and even in which there
was a Clause, that nothing in it should de-
rogate from what should be agreed between
him and the Marquis, for what concerns the
Mediterranean Sea. That as the Spanish
Minister had signed the Quadruple Alliance
ever since the 17th of February last, it
was surprizing, that in all this time the
Marquis had received no Orders for treat-
ing about the Evacuation of the Islands
which was the necessary Consequence of it;
but that he still maintained every Point
and Post with the same Zeal and Ardour
as before his Master's Accession to the
Alliance. That the time for beginning the
Evacuation was elapsed; and therefore
without some reasonable Security that he
really intended it, he could come into no
Agreement for a Suspension of Arms; but
whenever he should be empowered to treat
for both, he would most gladly go more
than half way to meet him, and not only
agree on such Measures as might put an
End to the present Differences, but which
might restore and cultivate a good Under-
standing between both Nations, which

who more ardently wished for than he
This was an adventurous Proceeding in
the Admiral; for his Instructions from
England directed him to come to a Sus-
pension of Arms with *Spain*, without stay-
ing for settling the Terms of Evacuation,
which might take up time. But his Pene-
tration shew'd him, that if a Suspension
took Place at Sea, the *Spaniards* might
introduce what Succours and Troops they
pleas'd into the Island; which would un-
dermine all they had been doing; and if any
interruption happen'd in the Negotiations
to foot, put the *Spaniards* in a better State
of prosecuting the War, and pethaps pro-
tract it another Year. Their late Conduct
had made him jealous of their Artifices, fear-
ing them lay hold of every Advantage to
hinder the Evacuation of the Island, which
his Separation would encourage, and render
the way to Peace more distant and difficult.
He determin'd therefore, as the Convention
for a Cessation of Arms at Sea, sign'd at
the *Hague* the 29th of *February*, left
him at Liberty of retreating as he thought
proper, to remain united to the *Germans*,
which he prudently saw, was the quickest
Way to bring the *Spaniards* to a Compli-
ance, and to come into real Measures for
the Evacuation of the Island. The Event

justified his Precaution, and his Conduct received at home the Approbation it deserved.

The March of the *Imperialists* had made the *Spaniards* change the Situation of the Camp, which they pitched across the Plain before *Palermo*, extending their left to *Monte Caputo*, and their Right to the Sea near the Mole of *Palermo*, the whole Army being under the Cannon of that City, and having strong Entrenchments before them lined with 40 Pieces of Cannon. They were provided with Plenty of all Things and seemed determined to stand the Fate of a Battle. The *Germans* encamped on the same Plain in the Front of the Enemy and within a Mile and a half distance, with their Right at the Foot of the Mountain from whence they had descended, and their Left reaching to *Monte Pelegrino* near the Sea-side, the Artillery and Baggage being arrived in their Camp by the way of *Sferro Cavallo*. Count *De Mercy* seeing himself straitened in the Room, and under Difficulty of subsisting, whilst the Enemy plundered and enriched themselves with the Spoils of a Country they were quickly to abandon, he determined to bring Matters to an Engagement as soon as possible. In Order to it, his Scheme was to endeavour to get Possession of the Mole, by which Means he should flank the Enemy, and ob-

Nige them either to come to a Battle
 with Disadvantage, or else to retire to Ter-
 mini. For this Purpose he detached Baron
 Neyperg on the 26th with six Companies of
 Grenadiers to dislodge the Enemy from some
 Posts which they had fortified on the Sea-
 side; and to facilitate the same, let Baron de
 Wigenau with six other Companies of Gre-
 nadiers to seize on *Monte Pelegrino*. At
 the same time the Admiral detaching three
 Ships, to cannonade the Posts on the Sea-
 side, their Fire made the *Spaniards* aban-
 don them, and the *Imperialists* took Pos-
 session of them without any loss. These Ad-
 vantages confirmed Count *De Mercy* in his
 Resolution to push his Point that way, and
 having made the necessary Dispositions, the
 next Day he caused to be attacked a Cassine
 that stood a little Distance from the En-
 emy's Trenches, but strongly fortified with
 Lines and some Cannon, drawing out his
 whole Army at the same time in order of
 Battle, in case the Enemy should come out
 of their Camp to support it. The Lines
 were soon taken, but the Cassine was not
 carried till after a very vigorous Defence of
 above an Hour, wherein the *Germans* had
 about 140 Men killed or wounded, among
 the former a Prince of *Anhalt*, and Lieute-
 nant General *Seckendorf* wounded in the
 shoulders. On the 2d of May, about two
 in

288 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
in the Afternoon, the Weather being very
hot, and the *Spanish* Guard taking a *Siesta*
according the Custom of that Nation, the
Germans surprized a Redoubt near the En-
emy's Lines, entring the same without firing
a Shot, and pushing the *Spaniards* out with
their Bayonets in their Pieces. The Mar-
quis *De Lede* being informed of it, rose
from Table, and ordered the Army to be
immediately drawn out, in order to retake
that Fortification, which commanded the
whole Line of the Camp. On the other
Hand, Count *De Mercy* being determined
to maintain his hold, both Armies were in
Motion and just on the Point of Engaging
when fortunately a Courier arriving in the
very Instant from *Spain* in a *Felucca*, de-
livered to the Marquis a Packet, containing
full Powers from the King of *Spain* to treat
and agree about the Evacuation of the Islands
of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, and the Transporta-
tion of the Army into *Spain*. The Mar-
quis upon this drew off his Army, and sent
Letters by a Trumpeter to the General and
Admiral, to inform them of his Orders.
The next Morning early, the Admiral re-
pairing to the *German* Camp. Officers were
appointed on each Side to treat of the Sur-
render of Arms, and to regulate the man-
ner of evacuating both Islands; and Con-
ventions were drawn up for that Purpose

and signed, that for *Sicily* on the 6th of May, and that for *Sardinia* two Days after. In pursuance of these Conventions, the Germans were put in Possession of *Palermo* and Citadel of *Castellamare* the 10th, and the Spanish Army marched to *Termini*, a Sea-Port about 25 Miles distant, from whence the first Emarkation consisting of about 12000 Foot and 600 Horse, sailed the 20th of June for *Barcelona*; and the Remainder arrived at the same Place the 25th of August following.

Nothing now remained to be done, but to put the Duke of *Savoy* in Possession of the Island of *Sardinia*; in order to which four Battalions of *Piedmontese* Troops embarked at *Palermo* under the Command of Baron *St. Remi*, and sailed under the Convoiy of some *English* Men of War to *Cagliari*, where the Admiral arriving so soon as he had settled all Affairs in *Sicily*, he assisted at the Conferences with the Ministers and of the several Powers concerned, where was regulated the Manner of surrendering the Island by the Spanish Viceroy to the Emperor, and the Cession of the same from the Emperor to the Duke of *Savoy*; and, at the Instance of this Prince, the Admiral did not depart, till he had seen the whole fully executed, the Spanish Troops returned into *Spain*, and the Duke of *Savoy* put

290 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or
put into quiet Possession of his new King-
dom.

Thus ended the War of *Sicily*, wherein
the Fleet of *Great-Britain* bore so illustri-
ous a Part, that the Fate of the Island was
wholly governed by its Operations, both
Competitors agreeing, that the one could
not have conquered, nor the other have
been subdued without it. Never was any
Service conducted in all its Parts with
greater Zeal, Activity and Judgment, nor
was ever the *British* Flag in so high Repu-
tation and Respect in those distant Parts of
Europe. The late King, who had named
the Admiral for that Expedition, and knew
his Abilities, used to say to his Ministers
when they applied for Instructions to be
sent to him for his Guidance on certain im-
portant Occasions, that he would send him
none, for he knew how to act without
any; and indeed all the Measures he took
abroad were so exact and just, as to square
with the Councils and Plan of Policy at
home. The Cause of the Emperor being
become the Cause of his Master, he served
the Interests of that Prince with a Zeal and
Fidelity that stood a Pattern to his own
Subjects. He lived in such Harmony with
the *Imperial* Vice-roys and Generals, as has
been seldom seen among Fellow Subjects
united in Command, the Want of which

has proved the Ruin of many important Expeditions. He was incapable of performing his Duty in a cold or negligent Manner, and when any Service was committed to his Management, he devoted his whole Time and Application to it; nor could any Fatigue or Indisposition of Body ever divert or interrupt his Attention from any Point that required present Dispatch. To this it might be in a great Measure owing, that he was never unfortunate in any Undertaking, nor miscarried in any Service that was entrusted to his Direction. For whoever will trace upwards to the Springs and Causes of publick or private Events, shall find (except where the immediate Finger of Providence is visible) that what is usually called Ill Luck, is generally the Effect of Negligence, or Imprudence. He always proceeded upon solid Principles, and left nothing to Fortune that could be accomplished by Foresight and Application. His Firmness and plain Dealing were so apparent to the Foreigners who treated with him upon Business, that it contributed much to the Dispatch and Success of his Transactions with them; for they could depend upon what he said, and as they saw he used no Arts or Chicanes himself, and had too discerning a Spirit to suffer them to pass unobserved in others, they often found it their

292 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
their best Policy to leave their Interests in
his Hands and Management, being ver-
sure of a most impartial and punctual Per-
formance of whatever he engaged in. His
Reputation was so thoroughly establishe
in this particular, that in the frequent Di-
putes and Altercations which arose between
the *Savoyards* and *Germans* in the Court
of the War, and between the latter and the
Spaniards at the Conclusion of it, where
little Faith or Confidence was given to the
Asseverations of each other, he was the
common Umpire between them, always
stemming and opposing any extravagant or
unjust Demands (which the over-bearing
Temper of the *German* General was very
apt to suggest, where he had the superior
hand) and reconciling, as much as possible
the violences of War, with the Rules of
Honour and Justice. When he departed
from *Italy* to attend his late Majesty at
Hanover, the King, among many gracious
Expressions, told him, that he had found
out the Secret of obliging his Enemies as
well as Friends, and that the Court of *Spain*
had mentioned with great Acknowledg-
ment his fair and friendly Behaviour in
the Provision of Transports and other Ne-
cessaries, for the Embarkation of their
Troops, and in protecting them from many
Vexations and Oppressions that had been



Sir GEORGE BYNG DESTROYING the SPANISH FLEET in SICILY.

tempted. No wonder, that a Man endow'd with such Talents and such a Disposition, left behind him in *Italy*, and other Foreign Parts, the Character of a great Soldier, an able Statesman, and an honest Man. To give some Description of his Person, he was of a slender Constitution, but well supplied with Spirits, which did not display themselves so much in Gaiety of Conversation (for he was modest in his Nature) as in Activity in all the Duties and Functions of Life or Business, in which he was indefatigable, and by a continued Habit of Industry, had hardened and inured a Body, not naturally strong, to Patience of any Fatigue. He had made no great Proficiency in School-Learning (which the the early Age of going to Sea seldom admits of) but his great Dilligence, joined with excellent natural Parts, and a just Sense of Honour, made him capable of conducting difficult Negotiations and Commissions with proper Dignity and Address. In his younger days he was both in the Sea and Land Service, being an Officer of Foot in the Garrison of *Tangier*, but preferring the Sea, he was soon distinguished and favoured by that great Seaman Admiral *Russel* (afterwards Earl of *Orford*) who made him his first Captain at the Age of twenty-nine, a Post equal in Rank to a Rear-Admiral, and by Degrees

294 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
he arrived to be a Commissioner of the
Admiralty, and first Admiral of the Fleet
in which Quality he commanded in the
War of Sicily. On his repairing to Han-
over, his late Majesty was pleased to express
his Regard to his eminent Services, making
him Treasurer of the Navy and Rear-Ad-
miral of *Great-Britain*; and soon after
Privy Counsellor, and Peer of *Great Bri-
tain*, with the Title of Viscount Torrington
and afterwards Knight of the *Bath*, upon
the Revival of that Order. When his pre-
sent Majesty came to the Crown, he was
pleased to place him at the Head of his
naval Affairs, as first Lord Commissioner of
the Admiralty, in which high Station
he died in the Year 1733, in the 70th Year
of his Age.

The following are genuine Copies of the
Letters the Admiral received from the
Powers interested in the War; which
shew how agreeable his Conduct was to
them all.

Mr. Secretary Cragg's Letter to the Admiral

Cockpit May 27 O. S. 1718

SIR,

I Inclose to you his Majesty's Instructions
as well with relation to your Conduct in
the Mediterranean, as to the Treaty with
the Moors: Aft

After what passed yesterday between my Lord Sunderland, my Lord Stanhope, You and Me, when together at Lord Stanhope's Lodgings, there remains nothing for me but to wish You a good Voyage, and good Success in all your Undertakings. I do it very heartily and am with great Truth.

S I R,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

J. CRAGGS.

Extract of a Letter from Earl Stanhope to the Admiral.

BAYONE, September 2d, 1718.

Being arrived here last Night in six Days from Madrid, I do in pursuance of the Commands I have from his Majesty, take this Opportunity of acquainting you, that nothing hath passed at Madrid, which should divert you from pursuing your Instructions.

If the News, which I learn at Bayone, that the Citadel of Messina, is taken, be not true, or if, notwithstanding that the Spaniards have that Port, their Fleet by contrary Winds, or any other Accident, should not have got into the Harbour, and that

296 ENGLAND'S Triumph; or
you have an Opportunity of attacking them
I am persuaded you will not let such an Oc-
casion slip, and I agree perfectly in Opinion
with what is recommended to you by Mr
Secretary Craggs, that the first Blow you
give, should, if possible, be decisive.

The two great Objects which I think we
ought to have in view are to destroy their
Fleet, if possible, and to preserve such
a Footing in Sicily, as may enable us to
land an Army there

Translation of a Copy of the King's Let-
ter to the Admiral, written with his own
Hand.

Sir George,

Altho' I have had no direct Advice from
yourself, I have been informed of the Vic-
tory obtain'd by the Fleet under your Com-
mand; therefore would not defer the Plea-
sure you might receive from my Approbation
of your Conduct. I thank you for it
and hope you will signify my Satisfaction
to all those who have bravely distinguished
themselves upon that Occasion.

Secretary Craggs has Orders to inform

Spanish Cowardice expos'd. 297

more fully of my Intentions; but I was
willing to assure you myself, that I am,
Hampton Court, Sir George,
Aug. 23. 1718. Your good Friend,
GEORGE R.

Translation of a Copy of the Emperor's
Letter to the Admiral, written with his
own Hand.

Admiral Byng,
Received with Pleasure and Satisfaction
yours of the 18th of August by the Bear-
of this, and was no sooner informed
that you had the Command of his Majesty's
Fleet in the Mediterranean, but I con-
ceived good hopes of Success. The Glory
it however has in some Measure ex-
ceeded my Expectation. You have afforded
a singular Instance of your Valour, Conduct
and Zeal for the common Cause upon this
Occasion. The Honour resulting from it to
yourself is very considerable, and my Ac-
knowledgment no less, of which Count
Hamilton will more fully assure you.

You may always depend upon my Fa-
vour and Affection, praying God to have
you in his holy Keeping.

Vienna Oct. 2d. 1718.

CHARLES.
Tran-

Translation of the Copy of a Letter from
the Queen of Denmark's Great Master
of the Household to the Admiral.

S I R,

HER Majesty has given me Orders
to pay her kind Compliments to your
Excellency, to congratulate you, and at
the same time acknowledge the Satisfaction
she has received at the glorious and com-
pleat Victory obtained by your Excellency
over the Spanish Fleet.

Her Majesty is the more affected by it
having the Pleasure last Year of particu-
larly knowing your Excellency.

As to my own Part, I equally con-
gratulate your Excellency wishing you Suc-
cess upon all Occasions, when you have an
Enemy to encounter, or those who would
disturb the publick Tranquility; and
with the utmost Respect and Sincerity.

S I R,

Your Excellency's most

Obedient Humble Servant

MUNIC

Copenhagen, Sept. 26. 1718.

Tran

translation of the Copy of a Letter from
the Emperor to the Admiral.

To Sir George Byng, Admiral and Com-
mander in Chief of his *Britannick Ma-*
jesty's Fleet.

BY the Representation of Count Gallas,
one of my Privy-Council, and Cap-
tain General of the Kingdom of Naples,
and of Count de Mercy, Commander in
Chief of my Troops in Sicily, I have been
informed of the Project carried on by
your Zeal and Activity, towards a speedy
and successful Conclusion of the War in
Sicily; from whence it was determined,
that the most certain and expeditious Me-
thod, was to send my Troops designed for
an Enterprize in Sardinia to that Kingdom:
As the Reasons urging the Execution of
this Project are strictly agreeable to the
Quadruple Alliance, and no Obstruction
to the Expedition in Sardinia; but, on the
contrary, facilitating in it, as regulated
by the Treaty aforesaid, I thought proper
to approve of that Project.

As my dear Brother the King of Great
Britain, and the Court of France will be
informed by extraordinary Couriers
separately dispatched of the Reasons oblig-

300 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
ing me to execute that Project, I would
have convinced you by this Letter of my
Satisfaction in your distinguished Zeal and
Advice upon this Occasion, both for the
Advancement and Progress of the com-
mon Cause, as well as Interest and Regard
to my Person and Family.

For these Reasons, and the good Opinion
I have conceived of your Affection towards
me, joined to your prudent Conduct,
shall, upon all Occasions, testify my Esteem
and Remembrance of the Service you have
done me. I pray God to preserve and keep
you under his holy Protection.

CHARLES

Vienna, Aug. 2 1719

De Villana Parla

The *Spaniards*, notwithstanding the most solemn Treaties, having continued to disturb our Navigation in the *American* Seas, the *British* Ambassadors at *Madrid*, have not failed to make Complaint, but without any Effect. But upon the repeated Representations of Mr. *Keene* at the Court of *Spain*, on this Head, he at last obtain'd, the Beginning of *January*, 1732, a Schedule or Order from his *Catholick* Majesty, which he sent to *London*, to be transmitted to Rear-admiral *Stewart*, to the *West-Indies*, and by him to be communicated to the *Spanish* Governors. This Order was indeed pretty peremptory: But as all were excepted from the Benefit of it, that should be concerned in any illicit Commerce, and it was not particularly express'd what should be deemed so, it was immediately suspected, that thereby a Door would be left open for them to continue their Depredations, and Experience has since shewn us, that these Suspensions were but too well grounded. We have one Instance, that a *Spanish* Merchantman was taken this Year, by the *Deal* Castle Man of War, by Way of Reprisals, and brought to *Carolina*; and well it had probably been, if this Example had been followed by every Ship in the Navy, and that every private Ship had been empowered to do the same; for then they would

3002 **ENGLAND's Triumph**; or,
hardly have dar'd to have trifled so egreg-
ously with us, as they did with Regard
the Commissaries. I just mentioned above
who were oblig'd to make their Repo-
within three Years after signing the Treaty
and Restitution was to be made in
Months afterwards; but if I am right
inform'd the Commissaries did not so much
as once meet till after the three Years
were expired, whereupon the Term was
prolonged for three Years more.

During the Year 1733, the *Spaniards*
continued their Insults on all the *British*
Ships they met, without any Regard
their Circumstances. I might give many
Instances; but the following, as it is remark-
able, may suffice for all: This happened
at *Sal Tortuga*, a desolate Island to Leeward
of *Barbadoes*, where thirty six *English*
Merchant-Ships, under Convoy of his Ma-
jesty's Ship the *Searborough*, of twenty
Guns, and about 120 Men, commanded by
Captain *Durell*, being loading Salt for the
Fishery, were attack'd by two *Spanish*
Men of War, one of seventy and the other
of sixty Guns: But Captain *Durell* be-
haved so bravely, and, notwithstanding the
unequal Force of 20 Guns to 130, kept
the *Spanish* Ships so close in Action for
several Hours, that thirty two of these Ships
had an Opportunity to escape, and

four of them, which they seized in the Beginning, were taken. From this Year, down to the present Time, our New-papers have been so frequently fill'd with repeated Accounts of the Insults and Depredations committed by the *Spaniards* on our Trade, and the Particulars of them have been so plainly laid down, and evidently proved, by our injured Merchants, before both Houses of Parliament, and are therefore fresh in every one's Memory, that I think it needless to repeat them here. It may perhaps, and indeed naturally enough, be ask'd, that, as it appears, by the foregoing Sheets, how far we have always been superior to the *Spaniards* as well as in Courage, Skill, and Dexterity, as in Force of Shipping, how it comes that we have so long and so tamely bore with these Insults, from a Navigation we have always found to be much our Inferiors: I shall not enter into a Discussion of this Matter, and think it the less necessary now, as by the Measures his Majesty, of his great Wisdom and Goodness, has already taken, to obtain an adequate Satisfaction for his injured Subjects, and Security of Trade and Navigation for the Future, the haughty *Spaniards* are already humbled and awed into a seeming Compliance, at least with our just Demands; and it is, not to be doubted,

364 ENGLAND'S Triumph; or,
but such salutary Resolutions are taken as
will speedily compleat what is so happily
and successfully begun. I shall therefore
conclude these Sheets with one very recent
Instance, to shew how easily the Spaniards
are to be suppress'd, and kept under, even
by our private Ships, when their Masters
and Men think fit to exert that superior
Courage which is now so natural to them.
This Instance we find in the *Boston Gazette*
of *August* the twenty-ninth, of this present
Year: and is as follows:

• We have Advice, by a Vessel lately ar-
• rived from the Bay of *Honduras*, that
• the Spaniards had taken all the Flats and
• one Sloop, coming from the River laden
• with Wood, for a Ship belonging to *Boston*
• which was waiting at the old River to
• take it in: They also took a Sloop be-
• longing to *Jamaica*. The Master of the
• *Boston* Ship, Captain *Edward Buckley* of
• this Town, having Intelligence of it, im-
• mediately got a Sloop, and, with some
• his Men, went directly after the Spaniards
• retook the Flats and both the Sloops, and
• gave Liberty to twenty-five *English* Sa-
• lers, whom Mr. *Jack Spaniard* had
• taken Prisoners; and having taken
• the Spaniards Prisoners, they made them
• row them up and down where they
• thought proper to command; after which

the Captain, being a Man of Humanity, chose rather to maroon them, than to hide them, according to the *Mosceto* Fashion. Not long after they had Impudence enough to block up the Mouth of the new River, with two Periaugers, in Order to hinder the Passage of our Flats; but the *English* Captain soon disappointed their Purpose, by going up with some of his Hands, and, with little or no Difficulty, took the two Periaugers, and maroon'd the Crews. Not long after, the famous *Rigidore*, who had plied in the Bay, and done so much Damage to the *English*, having been inform'd what had happen'd to the *Spaniards*, wrote a Letter to the Captain of the *English* Ship, importing, that he resent'd very much the ill Usage wherewith he had treated the *Spaniards*, and that he would soon be avenged of him, and have full Satisfaction for the Abuse he had given the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty, and insist'd upon an Answer; the Captain communicated this Letter to his Men, who all with one Voice, cried out; *Let us go and give them an Answer by Word of Mouth*; which was immediately agreed upon; but there had lik'd to have happen'd a Quarrel, who should keep the Ship, so earnest were they to go: However the Captain took forty brave Fellows with him

366 ENGLAND'S Triumph; or,
him in a Sloop, and went to the Place
where this famous *Don* was, which was
in a Cove where he had haul'd his Vessel,
and set up eight Tents on Shoar for his
Men, which made a very beautiful Appearance;
he planted his Swivel Guns, and a large Cow-horn, on the Shoar,
where they were oblig'd to land; and upon
their coming near, did not fail to fire upon
the Sloop with all their Power; but the
English Captain, finding himself near enough,
fir'd his Carriage Guns, Swivels, and small Arms,
landed his Men, under the Cover of his Guns,
which the *Spaniards* seeing, immediately
retir'd into the Bushes; but there were no
Pains spar'd to scale the Bushes, in the best
Manner, which was so effectually done,
with their own Swivels, and small Arms,
that no *Spaniard* was seen any more for that
Time. The Tents and Baggage, of Course,
fell into the *Englishmen's* Hands; and it is not
likely that they left there for the *Spaniards*
to come off in. If all the *English* Masters
would thus exert themselves, we should
not so often hear of Vessels being taken;
for notwithstanding this *Don* insisted upon
an Answer to his Letter from the *English*
Captain, and that he was so complaisant
as to carry himself, he chule

than to forfeit his Tents and Baggage, and bear the Loss of his Navigation, than to stay and receive it in Manner and Form; as all Men of Honour and Courage would have done.

As we have given our Readers an Account of the many Advantages obtained over the *Spaniards*, it may be expected that we should say something of the Victories we have gained over the *French*, of which, before we close the History, we shall give in a very brief Manner, as we find it *Sir Cloudesley Shovel's* Life.

It will appear obvious to all who consult the Annals of the *English*, that our Nation have made as formidable a Figure in the World, as ever any People did, who were by Nature circumscribed in the Girdle of the Ocean. *France* has received Kings from *England*; *Spain* has been obliged to re-instate their Monarchs by our Arms; *Germany* hath surviv'd by our Aid the Misfortunes she was reduc'd to, and all *Europe* owes the Liberties they enjoy to the daring Intrepidity of our Soldiers.

Tho' our Victories at Land have been very numerous, tho' they have gain'd our Troops an immortal Reputation; yet the Combat I am going to describe carry'd a greater weight with it, than any Battle ever obtain'd at Land; and has so far broke
the

308 **ENGLAND's Triumph**; or,
the *French Forces by Sea*, that they never
will be able to appear so terrible as they
have been, or be capable of insulting our
Coasts, or riding Masters in the Channel.

Sir *Cloudsley Shovel* did not indeed Com-
mand the Victorious Fleet this Year, but
he very much contributed towards the Vic-
tory, as will easily appear by the sequel:
shall therefore insert this Memorable Bat-
tle, to do Justice to the Memory of this
Honourable Gentleman, whose Fame must
certainly survive till the Combat at *L
Hogue* is forgotten.

In the beginning of this Year, Admiral
Killegrew was laid aside, Sir *John Ashby*
succeeded in his Room, as Commander in
Chief of the Blue Squadron; and Mr. *Ro-
bert Carter* was appointed to be his Rear-Ad-
miral. The Nation now began to rouse
itself from the Lethargy it had been in;
the Admirals took care to have their Fleet
ready betimes, and every way prepar'd for
Service; the number of each Squadron
was considerable, and the Ships in the
Line of Battle had most of them three
Decks; nor were the *Dutch* behind-hand
with us, they joyn'd our Navy with a strong
and numerous Squadron, under the Com-
mand of Vice-Admiral *Allemond*: Both
Fleets set forward to meet the Enemy, with
a generous impatience.

LIST of the British Fleet under the Command of Sir George Byng, in the Action of Cape Passaro in the Year 1718.

Rate	Ships	Captains	Men	Guns	
2	Barfleur.	{ 1. George Saunders. 2. Richard Lestock. }	730	90	Admiral Byng.
3	Shrewsbury.	John Balchen.	545	80	Vice-admiral Cornwall.
	Dorsetshire.	John Furzer.	535	80	Rear-admiral Delaval.
	Burford.	Charles Vanbrugh.	440	70	
	Essex.	Richard Rowzier.	440	70	
	Grafton.	Nicholas Haddock.	440	70	
	Lenox.	Charles Strickland.	440	70	
	Breda.	Barrow Harris.	440	70	
	Orford.	Edward Falkingham.	440	70	
	Kent.	Thomas Mathews.	440	70	
	Royal Oak.	Thomas Kempthorne.	440	70	
	Captain.	Archibald Hamilton.	440	70	
4	Canterbury.	George Walton.	363	60	
	Dreadnought.	William Haddock.	365	60	
	Rippon.	Christopher Obrian.	365	60	
	Superbe.	Streynsham Master.	365	60	
	Rupert.	Arthur Field.	365	60	
	Dunkirk.	Francis Drake.	365	60	
	Montague.	Thomas Beverly.	365	60	
	Rocheſter.	Joſeph Winder.	280	50	
	Argyle.	Coningsby Norbury.	280	50	
			3885	1400	

Spanish Cowardice expos'd. 309

Here follows a List of the *English Fleet*
the Line of Battle.

The Red Squadron.

<u>Ships</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Guns</u>
Royal William,	1	780	100
London,	1	730	100
Britannia,	1	780	100
St. Andrew,	1	730	100
Royal Sovereign,	1	815	100
Sandwich,	2	660	90
Royal Catherine,	2	540	90
St. Michael,	2	600	90
Cambridge	3	420	70
Plymouth,	3	340	60
Breda,	3	500	80
Kent,	3	460	70
Swiftsure,	3	420	70
Hampton-Court,	3	460	70
Grifton,	3	460	70
Restauration,	3	460	70
Eagle,	3	460	70
Rupert,	3	460	60
Elizabeth,	3	400	70
Burford,	3	460	70
Captain,	3	460	70
Devonshire,	3	460	80
Tork,	3	500	60
Lenox,	3	340	70
Ruby,	4	460	50
S f		Oxford,	

310 ENGLAND'S Triumph; or,

Ships	Rate	Men	Guns
Oxford,	4	230	50
St. Albans,	4	280	50
Greenwich,	4	280	50
Chester,	4	280	50
Centurion,	4	280	50
Bonadventure,	4	230	50

The Blue Squadron.

Victory,	1	780	100
Albermarle,	2	660	90
Windfor-Castle,	2	660	90
Neptune,	2	680	96
Vanguard,	2	660	90
Dutchess,	2	660	90
Ossory,	2	660	90
Duke,	2	675	90
Resolution,	3	340	70
Monk,	3	460	60
Expedition,	3	470	70
Royal Oak,	3	460	74
Northumberland,	3	340	70
Lyon	3	460	60
Berwick,	3	400	70
Defiance,	3	355	70
Montague,	3	420	60
Warsprite,	3	460	60
Monmouth,	3	445	70
Edgar,	3	460	70
Sterling-Castle,	3	365	70
Dreadnought,	3	365	60 Ship

Spanish *Guwardice expos'd.* 311

Ships	Rate	Men	Guns
Suffolk,	3	470	70
Cornwall,	3	500	80
Essex,	3	460	70
Hope,	3	460	70
Chatham,	4	200	50
Advice,	4	230	50
Adventure,	2	250	50
Crown,	4	230	50
Woolwich,	4	280	54
Deptford,	4	200	50

The *English* and *Dutch* Fleets together amounted to 99 Ships in the Line of Battle, the most formidable Force that ever sailed upon the Deep; nor can the *Spanish* Armada enter into Comparison with this Navy, which much better deserv'd the Name of invincible.

The Fleet under the Colours of *France* were fewer in Number, but very well Mann'd, and for the most part Ships of great Force; in the Line of Battle were,

The Van-Guard.

	Guns.
The <i>Formidable</i>	90
The <i>Foudroyant</i>	81
The <i>St. Philip</i>	84
The <i>Manifique</i>	76
S f 2	The

312 ENGLAND'S Triumph; or

	Guns	
The Orgueilleux	90	The
The Conquerant	84	The
The Fier	76	The
The Belliceux	76	The
The Terrible	76	The
The Florissant	84	The
The Tonnant	76	The
The Triumphant	76	The
The Couronne	76	The
The Pompeux	74	The
The Galliard	68	The
The Content	62	The
The Glorieux	64	The
The Serieux	68	The
The Ecuil	64	The
The Brillant	68	The
The Fariex	60	The
The Fort	60	The
The St. Michael	60	The
The Agreeable	60	The
The Diamant	60	The
The Entrepenant	68	8 An

Those that compos'd the main Battle were,

	Guns	
The Royal Son	104	
The Dauphin Royal	100	The
The Monarch	90	The
The Grand	86	The
		The

Spanish Cowardice expos'd. 313

	Guns
The Sovereign	84
The Victorious	92
The Fulminant	96
The Ambitious	96
The Intrepid	84
The St. Esprit	74
The Illustrious	70
The Amicable	68
The Henry	64
The Courtisan	64
The Bourbon	64
The Siren	60
The Couragious	58
The Assure	60
The Apollo	60
The St. Lewis	60
The Excellent	60
The Arrogant	60
The Prince	60
The Fleron	58
The Timeraire	54
And Eight Fire-ships.	

The Rear-Guard was compos'd of
these that follow

	Guns
The Merveilleux	94
The Admirable	90
The Vainqueur	84
The	

314 ENGLANDY Triumph; or,

The Brave

The Sanspareil

The Just

The Entendue

The Maure

The Perte

The Heureux Retour

The Fidelle

Another of

Seven lesser Vessels, 26 Flutes, and
long Barks.

The Inequality betwixt the *English* and
French, it seems, made little Impression up
on the Court at *Versailles*; whom God de
signs to ruin, he infatuates, and certainly both
King *James* and the King of *France*, acted
as if Heaven had destin'd them to ruin
they would never otherwise have been so
insensibly desperate, as to have ventur'd
the last possibility of the abdicated King's re
turn into *England*, and the whole Marine
Power of *France*, which had been aboye
an Age in Collecting, against so superior
force as that of the *English* and *Dutch*
Squadrons which Monsieur *Tourville* com
manded with; and all his rashness was oc
casion'd by the Representations of a rest
less and most treacherous Party of Men
They insinuated to the Court of *St. Ger*

mains

main, that the *English* in general were disposed to the service of King *James*; that the Army and Fleet would return to their Duty as soon as the first should see his Majesty in *England*, and the latter but view the Naval Ensigns of the King of *France*; that the Victory over both would be easy; and that in fine there was nothing wanting but the Land Forces of his Britannick Majesty, in Conjunction with some Troops from *France*, letting foot in the Territories of *England*, and the *French* Fleet entering into the *English* Channel. Deceived with these mistaken Suggestions, a Camp was formed at *Cameret Bay*, composed of such *English*, *Scotch*, and *Irish*, as adhered to King *James* and had followed his Fortune abroad; their Numbers were augmented by the Additionary Forces of his most Christian Majesty, who aided his unfortunate Allies with several Thousand of Dragoons to propagate the Roman Faith in these Kingdoms. The two Kings impatient of delay, and fearing their Project might be spoiled, immediately order'd Admiral *Tourville* to seek out and fight the *English* Navy in the Channel, as soon as Wind and Weather would permit. In Obedience to these Orders, he forthwith set Sail for the *English* Coast. When two Fleets are willing to come to a decisive Action, the Weather seldom hinders the

306 **ENGLAND'S Triumph**, or,
the Engagement, and the Elements without
dispute are too often made use of as Pretences
for not fighting, when the difficulty lies
only in the Cowardice of the Commander.
The 19th of May, in the Year 1692,
was destin'd to determine the Glory of the
French at Sea; early that Morning the
English Scouts gave their Admirals notice
that they perceived the *French* Fleet off
Cape *Barfleur*; the Wind was at South
West, and it was near a Eleven a Clock be-
fore the *French* bore down upon the *Red*
Squadron. The Interval between our Fleet's
making that under the Command of Mon-
sieur *Tourville*, and their Engaging was
pass'd in the highest Impatience imaginable
by both Officers and Seamen; they long'd to
expiate with Death or Victory, the Dis-
grace they had met with at *Beachy-head*,
they burnt with an expressible Ardour, to
convince the *Dutch* that they had no rea-
son to accuse them, either for want of
Honour, or Fidelity to their Country, but
that their Commanders only were to blame
in not having permitted them an occasion
of signalizing their Courage; the Elements
did not long shew themselves averse to
their Desires: Admiral *Tourville* came on
with an undaunted Air, and singled out
the *English* Divisions under Mr. *Russell*,
Sir *Ralph Delaval*, and Sir *Claudius Shroton*.

well; the greatest part of the *French Fleet* were engag'd against this Squadron only. The Admiral of *France* imagining (as it was generally reported) that he had little to fear from our Blue Squadron, several Officers under that Flag, having given Assurances of falling into the Party of their old Master: But be this how it will, our Red Squadron was forc'd to bear the hottest fury of the Day; The Admirals, on both Sides, distinguish'd themselves very signally, and fired at each other for several Hours with a terrible Bravery; the Fight continued Obstinate, Desperate, and Bloody, till five a Clock in the Afternoon; when the Sailors aboard the *Royal Sun*, where *Monf. Tourville* was in Person, forsook their Guns, and sought a dishonourable shelter under their Deck: The Admiral us'd his utmost Efforts to reduce his frightened Mariners to a more generous Temper, but all his Endeavours prov'd ineffectual; he was obliged to permit them to run away, and had only the unhappy Choice of Retreating, or being made a Prisoner. About five in the Afternoon, the *French Fleet* gave way all together, and such Ships as had been disabled in the Fight were towed off by all the Boats in their Navy.

Fortune was very propitious to the *French*, under the Apprehensions they

318 E N G L A N D's *Triumph*; or,
were in, after the Defeat they had received,
a Calm succeeded immediately to this Ac-
tion, and they had an opportunity of saving
several Ships which were very much damag-
ed in the Engagement.

Between six and seven in the Evening, a
fresh Gale sprang up, and a new Combat
began betwixt a part of our Blue Squadron
and some of the *French* Men of War that
had not yet been engag'd: Admiral *Carter*,
who commanded the Division which
commenc'd this second Rencontre, behav'd
himself with as much Gallantry as Ma-
jesty could express; 'twas with Powder and Ball
he repaid the Presents the *French* had made
him (if common Fame may be believ'd)
and to their Costs he convinc'd them he
was above being perswaded, or bribed to
a faithless and ungentleman-like Treachery.
This Action lasted till ten at Night, when
our Blue Squadron was as Victorious as
the Red, and obliged the Divisions they
fought against to imitate the Example of
their chief Admiral.

About nine a Clock the next Morning
the preceding Night being all Calm, our
Fleet perceived the *French* making all the
Sail they possibly could for their own Har-
bours; the *English* pursued very hard the
Fugitive Squadrons, and oblig'd them to
Divide, and Steer, different ways for their

own Preservation ; the first took the Race of *Alderney*, and made their Escape ; three Capital Ships run a-ground near the Coast of *Cape de Wike*, and the third Division bore under the Land at *La Hogue*, on the Coast of *France*. Sir *Ralph Delaval* had the good Fortune to burn the *Royal Sun*, the *Admirable* and the *Cqnquerant*. Admiral *Russell*, Vice-Admiral *Rook*, and Sir *Cloudsley Shovell*, came up with those Ships that had run themselves a-ground at *La Hogue* ; the Commanders had us'd all imaginable Methods to preserve these Men of War from the Fire of our Victorious Navy, but their care and precautions were to little purpose. The Admirals of the *English* commanded a Detachment of resolute Seamen and Soldiers of the Marine, headed by Officers of Bravery and Experience, to destroy the Ships in the Face of King *James*, and the Forces he commanded ; the Enterprize was render'd very difficult by the *French*, having hawled their Men of War close in with the Shore, yet the Valour of the Seamen surmounted all Obstacles, six Three Deck-Ships were set in Flames at the first attempt of our Men, and the seven remaining found as warm a treatment from the fury of the *English* Sailors.

The loss in the Engagement sustain'd by the Allies was not very considerable, as the

320 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or,
Red bore the greatest fury and stress of the
Battle; so that that Squadron suffer'd more
than any other of the Confederates.
The French count'd slain and wounded
to the Number of 6000 Men in this Action;
the Loss on the side of the Confederates was
hardly felt; no more than 1200 Men hav-
ing perish'd by all manner of Accidents;
the greatest Misfortune we had to ally
so considerable a Victory was the Death
of Rear Admiral *Carter* and Colonel *An-
thony Hastings*, who both signaliz'd them-
selves to a high Degree, and even to the
last Gasps of their Lives shew'd an undaunt-
ed Spirit and Bravery.

It is hard to determine how much the
Nation, the Protestant Religion, and all
Europe, is indebted to the Officers who
signaliz'd themselves upon this Day of
Battle; and tho' some Gentlemen, as they
were superior in their Commands, receiv'd
more distinguishing Rewards, yet none acted
with greater Courage and Sincerity than
Sir Cloudsley.

The late King of *England* bore the Loss
of all his Hopes with inconsolable Grief; he
found himself now in a Condition worthy
even the Pity of his Enemies, and what add-
ed a considerable Weight to this Affliction,
he found himself so unfortunate as even
to tarnish the Glory of *Lewis XIV.* and

utterly

utterly to blast the Success of his Armies, which never return'd without Glory; but when they contended for his Restoration. In the Melancholly that possess'd him, he wrote the following Letter to his most Christian Majesty, which sufficiently expresses what dismal Idea's had took Possession of that unfortunate Prince; 'tis penn'd with so particular a Style, and contains such an Air of Dejection, that I can't but give the Reader the Copy, as it was transmitted from the Original.

Monfieur, my Brother,

I Have hitherto, with some Constancy and Resolution, supported the Weight of all the Misfortunes which it has pleas'd Heaven to lay upon me, so long as myself was the only Sufferer; but I must acknowledge this last Disaster utterly overwhelms me, and I am altogether comfortless in reference to what concerns your Majesty, thro' the great Loss that has befallen your Fleets; I know too well, that my unlucky Star it is that has drawn down this Misfortune upon your Forces, always victorious, but when they fought for my Interests, and this is that which plainly tells me,

VIX vult lo videri ad illud that

that I no longer merit the Support of so great a Monarch, and who is sure to vanquish when he fights for himself; for which Reason it is that I request your Majesty, no longer to concern your self for a Prince so unfortunate as my self, but permit me to retire with my Family to some private Corner of the World, where I may cease to obstruct the usual Course of your Prosperities and Conquests, which only my Misfortunes cou'd interrupt. It is not just that the Potentest Monarch in the World, and the most flourishing above all others, should share in my Disgrace? because you are too generous, 'tis better much that I should retire till it shall please Omnipotent Providence to be more propitious to my Affairs; but howsoever it please over-ruling Heaven to dispose of me and mine, or into what soever Recess I may be thrown, I can assure your Majesty, that I shall always preserve to the last Gasp of my expiring Breath that due Acknowledgement which I still retain of your Favour and constant Friendship; nor can any thing contribute more to my Consolation than to hear, as I hope to do when I have wholly quitted your Dominions, of the quick return of all your wonted Triumphs, both by Sea and Land, over your Enemies and mine, when my

Interest

Spanish Cowardice expos'd. 323

Interest shall be no longer intermix'd with
yours.

I am,

Monfieur, my Brother, yours, &c.

JAMES Rex.

The Decrees of Providence are unaccountable to Humane Reason; the Will of Heaven raises and pull down Empires with a precipitate Violence and Mutation; For Three or Four Months the Conquest of the *English* was all the Discourse and chief Point of their Conversation at *Paris*; *London* now is in the same Hopes, and entertains just as agreeable and deluding Fancies.

The Ministers at the Court of *Versailles*, had more Prudence than to trust the remainder of their Fleet a second time to the Mercy of *English*, and they equally apprehended the Judgment and Courage of *Sir Cloudefly Shovell*, as they did the Conduct and Bravery of *Mr. Russell*.

In this scarcity and dearth of Action, all *Sir Cloudefly* could do, was to order *St. Malo's*, a Town notorious for Privateers, and their Robberies on our Merchants, to be Bombarded, which was executed accordingly, to the unexpressible Terror of
the

324 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or,
the Citizens, and Consternation of all
the Maritime Towns upon that Coast.

This Bombardment was very rationally
concerted, and according to the Crisis of
Affairs prov'd very beneficial to the *Eng-
lish*, tho' the Execution done upon that
nest of Pyrates was not very considerable.
Our Navy's alarming the Marine Provinces
of *France*, amus'd the Country People
with a wonderful Consternation; their
fears became contagious, and the more
Inland Cities began to apprehend a visit from
the Forces, which had embark'd, either in
reality or imagination, aboard the *English*
Navy: To prevent these fears having any bad
Effects upon his People, his most Christian
Majesty Order'd several Regiments and
Squadrons of Regular Troops to Guard his
Sea Coast, and by their Presence to re-
strain his Subjects both in their Senses and
their Duty, *Piedmont*, *Flanders* and the
Rhine, call'd for these very Forces to
strengthen the respective Armies of the
King of *France*, and Sir *Cloudesty* by his
judicious managing of the Marine Service
brought a powerful Assistance to the High
Allies, and gave the *French* a stronger Dis-
position than a very numerous Army would
have done by Land.

The Success of our Admirals against the
French, had made them utterly forsake

the *English Channel*, and they left us entirely Masters of those Seas, of which we claim'd the Dominion by a long Prescription and Tenure that was never violated by them, but in the unfortunate Battle of *Beachy-head*. The Queen and Council therefore thought it expedient to divide the Navy; one part, under Admiral *Russell*, sail'd for the *Mediterranean*, and the other, commanded by my Lord *Berkley* and Sir *Cloudsley Shovell*, continu'd in the *English Seas*, to insult the *French* as they find occasion.

The King of *France* had taken all imaginable Precautions to guard his Coasts, and preserve them from our fury; Marshal *Choiseul* was sent in Person for that purpose; but his Vigilance or Valour signified but very little. My Lord *Berkley* and Sir *Cloudsley Shovell* executed their Orders, notwithstanding all the Efforts of that General to the contrary, nor was the King of *France* contented only to send his Marshals to the defence of his Maritime Provinces. The famous Monsieur *Lapara*, and several other Engineers, were detach'd upon the same Errand, with what success will immediately appear.

In the Year 1694, the Lord *Berkley* and Admiral *Shovell*, with the Squadron under their Command, attended with

326 E N G L A N D's *Triumph*; or
Transports, Bomb-Ketches, Fire-Ships, and
some Machines of a new Invention, came
into the Road of *Diep*, they cast Anchor;
in the Bay before that Town, and on
the 12th of *July*, began to Bombard it by
break of Day; they caus'd above 1000
Bombs and Carcasses to be thrown from
our Mortars, which set the Town on fire
in several Places, beat down some of the
Houses, and reduc'd others to a heap of
Ashes; according to the *French Relations*,
the whole Town seem'd to be buried in its
own Ruins. Such Persons whose Age or
Sex render'd them incapable of these terri-
ble Fatigues, quitted the place upon the
first appearance of our Fleet, and even the
more resolute Citizens thought it Prudence
to prosecute the same Methods, upon the
first Cannonading: Despair and Irresolution
appear'd on the Face of every one; and
those very Soldiers who were sent by Mar-
shall *Vauban*, for the security of that
Marr, shew'd most visible Signs of Terror
and Confusion. If the *English* could
have been inform'd of this Consternation,
which was universal in the Town, they
might easily have made themselves Masters
of it; but as the Admirals had no Order
to that purpose, and a great deal of other
Business was cut out for their performance,
they contented themselves with having
drawn

drawn down the Forces of France to the Sea-side, with having made them Spectators of the Flames, which were kindled, with obliging the Inhabitants to retire, with killing considerable Numbers of such as stay'd behind, and perfectly destroying their Effects.

The Town of *Diep* was not decreed to suffer alone, *Havre de Grace* must be sensible of the same Misfortune: As soon as our Admirals had compleated the Ruin of the first, they set Sail for the latter; and having commanded the Bay to be sounded, which being found convenient for the Execution of their Intentions, they call'd a Council of War; and the Result of it was, That Captain *Bembo* and Captain *Silver* should draw as close to the Town as possibly they could; they obey'd these Orders, and having dropp'd an Anchor at a convenient Distance, they began to fire upon the Town with Bombs, Carcasses and red-hot Bullets. *Havre de Grace* had her Share of Affliction, as well as *Diep*, but not in so high a degree; nor could the Forces of her King and Tutelar Soldiers defend her any more, than they had done her unlucky Neighbour; only in this, she was more fortunate than *Diep*, an accidental Bomb happen'd to light upon one of our Bombing Vessels, and blew her up; the

Men were all sav'd but 13, yet this was a means of delivering the Town from the further fury of our Resentments.

The *French*, since the beginning of the War, never spoke more disrespectfully of the *English* and their Allies, than upon the wounding and defeat of General *Talmash* at *Camaret* Bay, which happen'd this Summer; for immediately they gave out in Triumph, that the Confederates were so much more at a loss by the Miscarriage of that Affair, because it was the only way that King *William* had left, by which he thought that he was able to prejudice *France*: But unluckily for them at the same time, they flattering themselves with such agreeable Amusements and Rejoycings at the ill Success of General *Talmash*, the *English* and *Dutch* were repairing their Losses by retaliating them upon the *French*; my Lord *Berkley* and Sir *Cloudsley* did such good Service in these Actions, and put the Court of *France* into such confusion and disorder, that the *French* Ministers perceiv'd 'twas plain to Demonstration, His *Britannick* Majesty had more ways than one, to affect and do them Mischief. Madam *Scudery*, a Lady of the Court of *France*, known to the Learned for her several fine Pieces, had exerted all her Wit and Poetry upon the Defeat of the *English*.

as *Brebe*: her Manner flattered his most Christian Majesty to a high degree, and gave us surprizing Ideas of his Grandeur. These Verses were indeed well writ, but the Lady was mistaken, as may be easily perceiv'd, by comparing the Prophecy and the Event.

False to your Vows, sincere Religions Foe,
 Traitress to Kings and God, that made them so;
 Vanquish'd Britannia to our Monarch yield,
 No think of Conquest on the azure Field:
 Propitious Heaven does Justice to his Fame,
 By Sea or Land his Triumphs are the same;
 With fear acknowledge his superior Odds,
 By fear he rules like the Immortal Gods:
 His fiery Bolts the fate of War decide,
 And quell tho' British and Batavian Pride,
 The dreadful Storms upon the Ocean cease
 At his approach, and tremble into Peace.
 So Jove in Thunder does his Power display,
 And when he smiles, serenest the cheerful Day.

These were the Thoughts of the Gallick Sappho; but the Lord Berkley and Sir Cloudesley Shovell soon found a way to let her understand, that all her Poetical Ravings were only Flattery without Reason; that her Divine Fire was a meer Flash, and that her Poetry would have been much better reserv'd to have celebrated the Obsequies of those Towns the English had reduc'd to Ashes.

As

230 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
 As the *French* King had his Poetres, so
 the High Allies found a Poet to celebrate the
 burning the Marine Towns of *France*. A
German Author compos'd a Copy of *Latin*
Verles, after the manner of *Madam Scudarey*,
 upon that Subject; in which he seems to
 answer those writ by that Lady, and laughs
 at the Character she gives of her *Invinci-*
ble Monarch. A Gentleman took the
 pains to put them into *English*, in the
 following Numbers.

No longer now the Gallick-Neptune braves
 Great Albion's Fleet, or ploughs the British Waves;
 But prest with Fears, his trembling Godhead saves,
 Lost to his Fame, his tarnish'd Glories dead,
 In pain he seeks old Amphitrite's Bed:
 Awake the God distracting troubles keep,
 St. Malo's Bomb'd, and Cannonaded Diep,
 Drive from his weary Lids indulgent Sleep;
 For Heaven's bright Realm the Watry Monarch strove,
 With Hell's dire King and the Almighty Jove;
 Now humbler grown, and weary of his State,
 He would with Proteus change his sullen Fate:
 That altering Forms he might not well be known,
 Or jeer'd by Gods for his desecrate's Throne.

After Diep and Havre de Grace had
 felt the weight of our Bombs, and suffered
 for the Injustice and Violence of their
 Monarch; the Lord Berkley retired from
 aboard the Fleet, which Sir Cloudsley Shovel
 upon his Recels, commanded in Chief.

Dunkirk

Dunkirk and *Catalan* had too long enjoy'd the advantages of Peace, whilst their Inland Neighbours submitted to the miseries of a cruel War. Sir *Cloudsley*, directed therefore his Squadron thither, to let them understand they had long enough been insensible of those National Misfortunes, which afflicted Persons much more innocent than themselves. He appear'd before *Dunkirk* with the Fleet under his Command, consisting of 13 *English* and 6 *Dutch* Men of War, two Bomb-Gallies, seventeen Machine Barks, and some small Vessels. It was concluded by Sir *Cloudsley*, that the first Attempt would be made upon the *Risbank*, to which purpose a good Reward was promis'd by the Admiral to him that should bring his Machine-Vessel, the nearest to Execution. One of our Machines took fire, before she was near enough to do any Execution at all; and another, which was the largest Vessel amongst the number design'd for that Service, went in very boldly, altho' she had so shot made at her before she could approach the Mole-head; as she came very near that place, the great Eddy and Violence of the Stream set her on one side, so that she drove a Cable's length, and then blew up. Sir *Cloudsley* finding the Spring Tides were spent, and that there was nothing to be done before

332 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or,
before the Place at this time of the Year,
directed his Course for *Graveling*; giving
Orders at the same time for what were left
in the *Downs* to come up to him: Whilst
he rode in *Graveling Pits*, there fell in
with him a *French Fleet* of Merchant Ships,
loaded with *Pitch, Tar*, and other Necessa-
ries, guarded by several *Privateers*; the
last of these had the good Fortune to e-
scape; but Sir *Cloudsley* made himself Mas-
ter of all the rest, one only excepted, to
the great prejudice of his most Christian
Majesty, who very much stood in need
of those warlike Stores, which Sir *Cloudsley*
by his Vigilance disappointed him of.

Soon after Sir *Cloudsley* came before *Ca-
lais*, and caus'd several Bombs, Shells, and
Carcasses, to be thrown into the Town,
by which (as the *French* themselves own'd
about 40 Houses were laid level with
Ground; and more had partaken of the
same ill fortune, but bad Weather, which
occasioned a very high Sea, intervening,
both put an end to the Bombarding and
Campaign at Sea, and the terrible Apprehen-
sions of the *French*.

Sir *Cloudsley Shovell*, as he had always
done, performed upon this Service all that
could be expected from a prudent and wise
Commander. Had the Winds and Seas
been more favourable to the *English Fleet*,
Sir

Cloudsley would have had greater opportunities of revenging on the other side the Channel, the Injuries we had receiv'd on the Western Shores, and more French Towns had atton'd for the detested Conflagrations of *Middleburgh* and *Worms*, the Imperial Chamber, and several other unfortunate Cities of depopulated Germany; but what the Season permitted not to be finish'd this Year, was perform'd the next, by the happy Conduct of the Lord *Berkley* and Admiral *Shovel*.

This Summer, like the preceding one that is ever since the Defeat of the Enemy at *La Hogue*, produc'd nothing very material in *St. George's Channel*. The French were oblig'd to see their Marine Towns on fire, without being able to relieve them; all the Saints of France were invoc'd to no purpose, and the Priests said as many Masses as there are Minutes in the Year: But Sir *Cloudsley's* Cannon were deaf to all Intreaties; a Bomb from a Mortar piece of his made no more of a praying Priest, tho, an *Ave Maria* was in his Mouth, than it would have done of an ignorant unscrupul'd Lay-man: Our Heretick Artillery of England made no more distinction than Death it self, and were as inexorable to the Cries of the Religious as they would have been to the

334 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
Structures of the *Marly, Versailles* or
Fontainebleau.

About *July*, the Lord *Berkley* and Sir
Cloudsley Shovel visited once more the Ma-
ritime Coasts of *France*; Ships they had
few or none to protect them, and those
which were left from the fire of Sir *Cloud-*
sley, after the Battle lost a few Years
before by *Mareschal Tourville*, were safe-
ly at their Ease in the *Bason of Toulon*,
in no danger of a second Conflagration.

But *St. Malo's*, and the Sea-Ports of
France, must pay for this security of the
French Navy: Our Fleet once more ho-
vered on their Coast, to the ruin of the de-
plorable Subjects, and persued (with suc-
cess enough) the manner of making War,
by Burning and Desolation, which the *Dra-*
goons of the Court of France had, by
the exprels Commands of his most *Chris-*
tian Majesty.

'Twas something late in the Year before
all things could be got ready for this
Expedition; but towards the middle of
July, the Lord *Berkley* and Sir *Cloudsley*,
came to an Anchor four Miles off the Chan-
nel of *Quince*, which leads to *St. Malo's*.
Immediately a Signal was given for the
Captains of the Bomb-galliot, to come
aboard the Admirals, where it was resolv'd
in a Council of War, that six *Dutch Bomb-*
galliot,

gallions, should Bomb the Fort *Dela Couchée*, and the Fort *Dambour*, and that nine *English* Bomb gallions should batter the Town of *St. Malo*. In a few hours Captain *Bembo*, who Commanded these Gallions, as also the Frigates that were to defend them, advanc'd in the *Northumberland*, and batter'd the *De la Couchée*, till it was pretty far in the Evening and one or two of the Bombs fell upon the Rock, where they did very considerable Execution: Not contented with this, the Admirals weigh'd Anchor, and stood nearer into the Town, and a Signal was given for the *English* and *Dutch* Frigates, to draw before the Town in a Line, and to begin to batter it; upon this, Captain *Bembo* going aboard the *Charles Gally*, hoisted up a large flame-colour'd Flag, and in a little time sail'd with his Division, in order to commence the Cannonading and Bombardment: At the same time, Captain *Durley* Commander of a Fire-ship called the *Charles*, and the Captain of another *Dutch* Fire-Ship, receiv'd Orders to bear up with the Rock *Dela Couchée*, and to attack it, and afterwards to fire the *French* Vessels, which lay near to the same; these Orders were vigorously put in Execution, and presently after the Fort was all in a blaze, whether by the burning of the Fire-Ships, or the playing

326 E N G L A N D's *Triumph*; or,
of the Carcasses, is uncertain; the Flame
continued two Hours, in which time our
Fleet in the Channel could discern many la-
mentable and very unusual sights, several
things were carried up into the Air, and
the cries of the wounded, or Persons that
were ruin'd, was so loud that they reach'd
the nearest Ships of the *English* Fleet, when
the intervals of Firing would give them
leave; several Houses were blown up, and
some of the Inhabitants met their Fate even
in the obscurest corners of Vaults and Re-
cesses, where they thought themselves far
from the angry Vengeance of the *English*.
The Circumstances of the *French* were
most dismal, the Town flam'd in several dif-
ferent Places, and the only means they
had to stop the violence of the Fire, was
to pull down their own Houses; a hard
choice, either to be oblig'd to ruin the
Places of their abode themselves, or per-
mit them to be sacrific'd to the re-
sentment of the Enemy. This Enter-
prize of the *English* and *Dutch*, which
cost the *French* so dear, was executed
with very little loss, tho' they sustain'd a
very terrible Fire from the Town; the
French Ships in the Harbour, and several
Gallies which were fir'd from their Cannon:
At length, after eleven Hours Firing, and
having discharg'd 900 Bombs and Carcasses
against

against the City, the *English* Admirals left it, and gave the *French* the liberty to be moan their irreparable Losses.

The Town of *Granvile*, and the City of *Calais* underwent the same Destiny with *St. Malo's*; if the last of these, the preceding Years escaped without a mighty damage, Sir *Cloudsley* return'd the debt with Interest this Year, and convinc'd the unfortunate Inhabitants of that Town, how much in the wrong their Ancestors were, when they submitted to the importun'd Protection of the *French*.

These Bombardments, tho' they did not conquer Armies, yet they diverted the Power of *France*; and the King of *England* ow'd some part of his Success, before the Walls of *Namure* this Summer, to the Service the Lord *Berkley* and Sir *Cloudsley Shovel* did him by Sea; 'tis reasonable to imagine, if this terrible Amusement to Towns of *France* had been omitted, the Forces that were employ'd behind the Walls of *St. Malo*, *Granvile*, and *Calais*, had made a much better figure upon the *Mosel*, or the *Rhine*, and indeed to this Diversion we may attribute our Successes in *Flanders* and *Brabant*, and the Conquest of that almost Invincible Fortress of *Namure*.

Admiral *Russell*, after he had dissipated the *French* Fleet, and restor'd the *English* Nation

238 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or,
Nation to Ease and Tranquillity at Home,
retir'd to attend his private Affairs, and
Sir George Rook, commanded in his room,
but Sir Cloudsley was undefatigable, he
continu'd in his Post, and under his Con-
duct the *French Maritime Towns* receiv'd
another blow before the Peace.

Our Fleet for some Time had ply'd upon
the Coasts of *France* without doing any
thing remarkable, when about the middle
of *August*, Sir George Rook and Sir Cloud-
sley came before the Town of the *Martin*
de Re, in *Bell Isle*, where no Men of War
came to an Anchor, and the Admirals or-
der'd the Gallies and Bomb-Vessels to
steer within Three Quarters of a Mile of
the City. The Bombing began about Nine
a Clock at Night, and set the Town on fire
in five places, the Enemy quench-
ed it in three, but the Fire continu'd in
the other two with great Violence. We
sorbore the next Day from Three a Clock
in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon,
at which time the Tide serving, we began a-
gain till Four a Clock the next Morning.
The Town was on fire in several parts,
and a great many Houses were consum'd
and destroy'd. We fir'd 2130 Bombs and
260 Carcasses: They cannonaded us from
the Place with 12 great Guns and Four
Mortars, without doing us any Damage.

2091

One

One Ship was burnt in the Road by the Bombing, and upon our leaving the Place on the 17th we took a Freight laden with Salt and Brandy.

From thence we set sail to Olonne, which we begin to Bomb about Eight a Clock in the Evening, and set some small Houses on fire. About Midnight arose a Mist which caused us to leave off till Two a Clock. This City is divided by a small River, which caused Sir Cloudesley Shovell to plant Seven Gallions against the North Town, and Three against the Town on the South side. The Bombing continu'd till half an Hour past Five a Clock in the Afternoon, and set several parts of it on fire; in some it was put out again, but it continu'd in Three parts of the North Town when we bore away, and there it was the City suffer'd most, by reason of the Number and Closeness of the Houses. The Enemy fir'd upon us with Four Pieces of Cannon when we cast Anchor, and kill'd the Captain of one of the Gallions, without any other remarkable Damage.

At the same time that we began to Bomb St. Martin's the English Marines landed in the Island of Groa, near Port Lewis, and in Two others near Belle Isle, where the Soldiers destroy'd 20 Villages,

340 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
lages, burnt 1300 Houses, and brought a-
way a Booty of 1600 Head of Cat-
tle, with several Vessels lately return'd
from *Newfoundland* and the *West-Indies*.

These Advantages, with many others
which might be named (would our small
Volume contain them) plainly shew that
we have always been a scourge to *Spain*;
and before this History of *English* Victories
is closed, we shall give the two following
instances of *British* Valour.

On the 17th of *July*, 1704, the *Eng-
lish* Fleet under the Command of Sir
George Rook, having got to the Eastward
of *Tetuan*, a Council of War was held on
Board the *Royal Katherine*, wherein it was
resolved to make a sudden Attempt upon
Gibraltar: The Foot got into the Bay by
the 21st and the *English* and *Dutch* Ma-
rines, to the Number of 1800, were put
on Shore, with the Prince of *Hesse* at the
Head of them, on the Neck of Land to
the Northward of the Town, and the Ad-
miral next Morning gave Orders, that the
Ships which he had appointed to Can-
nonade the Place under the Command of
Rear Admiral *Bing*, and Rear Admiral
Vanderduson, as also those which were to
batter the South Molehead, commanded
by Captain *Hicks*, in the *Tarmouth*, should
range themselves accordingly, but the
Wind

Wind blowing contrary, they could not possibly get to their Stations till the Day was spent. In the mean while, to amuse the Enemy, the Admiral sent Captain *Whitaker* in with some Boats, who burnt a *French Privateer* of Twelve Guns at the old Mole, but the Ships being all placed, on the 23d soon after day-break, the Admiral gave the Signal for the beginning of the Cannonade, which was performed with very great Fury, about 15000 Shot being made in Five or Six Hours against the Town, insomuch that the Enemy were soon beat from their Guns, especially at the South Molehead: Whereupon the Admiral considering that by gaining that Fortification they should of consequence reduce the Town, he order'd Captain *Whitaker* with all the Boats armed, to endeavour to possess himself of it, which he performed with great Expedition. But Captain *Hicks* and Captain *Jumper*, who lay next the Mole, had pushed on Shore with their Pinnaces and some other Boats before the rest could come up: The Enemy thereupon sprung a Mine, that blew up the Fortifications on the Mole, killed Two Lieutenants and about Forty Men, and wounded about Sixty: However our brave Seamen kept Possession of the Platform, which they had made them-

342 ENGLAND's Triumph; or,
selves Masters of; and Captain *Whitaker*
Landing with the rest of the Sea men
which the Admiral had order'd for this
Service, they advanced and took a Re-
doubt half way between the Mole and
the Town, and possessed themselves of
many of the Enemies Cannon: The Ad-
miral thereupon sent a Letter to the Go-
vernor, and at the same time a Message to
the Prince of *Hesse*, to send him a peremp-
tory Summons, upon which the Town
Capitulated and surrendered on the 24th,
and the Garrison were allowed to march
out with their Arms and Baggage, and
Three Pieces of Cannon; the Inhabitants
were to have the same Privileges as in
the Reign of King *Charles II.* but all the
French and subjects of *France*, were ex-
cluded from any part of the Capitulation.
It is agreed on all Hands that the Town was
extremely strong, and had an Hundred
Guns mounted all facing the Sea, and
the Two narrow Passages to the Land,
was well supply'd with Ammunition;
and no Body but our brave Sea men, un-
der the Direction of such an Admiral could
have master'd it, since Fifty Men might have
defended those Works against Thousands.
Tis to Sir *George Rook* and his *Troops*
that we are beholden for our 6th Footing
in *Spain*, and for laying a Foundation of
our

our subsequent Advantages in that Kingdom, let the Malice of invidious and unreasonable Men suggest what it will to the contrary.

We will now come to the Particulars of the Terrible Sea fight that happened about a Month after this glorious Conquest between Sir George and the Admiral of France about Twelve Leagues off of *Malaga*. On the 9th of *August* the Admiral returning from Watering the Fleet on the Coast of *Barbary* to *Gibraltar*, with little Wind Easterly, his Scouts to the Windward made the signal of seeing the Enemies Fleet, which, according to the Account they gave, consisted of 66 Sail and were about 10 Leagues to Windward of him. A Council of Flag Officers was called, wherein it was determin'd to lay to the Eastward of *Gibraltar* to receive and engage them; but perceiving that Night by the Report of their Signal Guns, that they wrought for him, he followed them in the Morning with all the sail he could make.

On the 11th he forced one of the Enemies Ships ashore near *Fuengorola*: The Crew quitted her, set her on Fire, and she blew up immediately. He continued still pursuing them; and on the 12th not hearing any of their Guns at Night, not

344 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or
seeing any of their Scouts in the Morning,
the Admiral had a Jealousie they might
make a double, and by the help of their
Gallies slip between him and the Shore to
the Windward: So that he called a Council
of War, wherein it was resolved, That in
Case he did not see the Enemy before
Night, they should make the best of their
Way to *Gibraltar*: But standing into the
Shore about Noon, they discover'd the
Enemies Fleet and Gallies to the Westward,
near *Cape Malaga*, making great sail away:
He immediately made all the sail he could
after them, and continued the Chace all
Night.

On Sunday the 13th in the Morning he
was within Three Leagues of the Enemy,
who brought too with their Heads to the
Southward, the Wind being Easterly,
formed their Line, and lay to receive
him. Their Line consisted of Fifty Two
Ships, and Twenty Four Gallies; they
were very strong in the Center, and weaker
in the Van and Rear, to supply which, most
of their Gallies were divided into those
Quarters. In the Center was *Monsieur de*
Theolouffe with the White Squadron; in
the Van the White and Blue; and in the
Rear the Blue; each Admiral had his Vice
and Rear Admiral. Our Line consisted of
Fifty Three Ships; the Admirals *Bing's*
boast and

and *Dick's* being in the Center, *Sir Glou-*
desty Shovel and *Sir John Leake* led the
 Van, and the *Dutch* the Rear. The Ad-
 miral ordered the *Swallow* and *Panther*,
 with the *Lark* and *Newport*, and Two
 Fireships to lie to the Windward of them,
 that in Case the Enemies Van should push
 thro' our Lines with their Gallies and
 Fireships, they might give them some Di-
 version.

They bore down upon the Enemy in
 Order of Battle, a little after Ten o'Clock,
 when being about half Gun shot from them,
 they set all their Sails at once, and seem'd
 to intend to stretch a Head and Weather
 them, so that the Admiral, after firing a
 Chace Gun at the *French* Admiral to stay
 for him, of which he took no Notice, put
 the Signal out, and began the Battle, which
 fell very heavy on the *Royal Katherine*,
 the *St. George* and the *Shrewsbury*. About
 Two in the Afternoon the Enemies Van
 gave Way to ours, and the Battle ended
 with the Day, then the Enemy went a-
 way by the help of their Gallies to the
 Leeward. In the Night the Wind shifted
 to the Northward, and in the Morning to
 the Westward, which gave the Enemy the
 Wind of us. They lay by all Day within
 Three Leagues one of another, repairing
 their Defects, and at Night they filed and
 stood

346 ENGLAND'S *Triumph*; or,
stood to the Northward. On the 15th in
the Morning the Enemy was got Four or
Five Leagues to the Windward of our
Fleet; but a little before Noon we had a
breeze of Wind Easterly, with which the
Admiral bore down on them till Four a-
Clock in the Afternoon: But being too
late to engage they brought to, and lay by
with their Heads to the Northward all
Night. On the 16th in the Morning, the
Wind being still Easterly, hazy Weather,
and having no Sight of the Enemy, or
their Scouts, they fled and bore away to
the Westward, supposing they would have
gone away for *Cadiz*; but being advised
from *Gibraltar*, and the Coast of *Barbary*,
that they did not pass the *Streights*, our
Admiral concluded they had been so seve-
rely treated, as to oblige them to return to
Toulon.

The Admiral said, he must do the Officers
the Justice, to say, that every Man in the
Line did his Duty without the least Um-
brage for Censure or Reflection, and that
he never observ'd the true *English* Spirit
so apparent and prevalent in our Seamen,
as on this Occasion.

This Battle was so much the more glori-
ous to her Majesty's Arms, becaule the
Enemy had a Superiority of 600 great
Guns; and likewise the Advantage of
cleaner

cleaner Ships, being lately come out of their Ports; not to mention the great Use of their Gallies in Towing on or off their Great Ships, and in supplying them with fresh Men as often as they had any killed or disabled: But all these Disadvantages were surmounted by the Bravery and good Conduct of the Admiral, his Officers, and the united Courage of the Seamen. Of the *English* there were wounded 1632, Slain 687, besides Officers wounded 31, Slain 8, in all killed and wounded 1358. The Chief Officers killed were Sir *Andrew Lake* and Captain *Cow*.

This done, and the Admiral having left 2000 *English* Marines in *Gibraltar*, with a sufficient quantity of Stores and Provisions, and 48 Guns, besides 100 that were in the Town before, and the Season of the Year being far advanced, he returned home with the great Ships, and was very favourably received.

The Ambition of *France*, which grasp'd at the Western Empire, was now pretty well wearied in endeavouring to attain that by Arms which neither the Conduct of the *Romans*, or the Courage of those who had ruin'd the Imperial Grandeur, could accomplish; and 'tis hop'd that neither the United Powers of *France* or *Spain*, or any sinister or private Interests of theirs, or any other

348 ENGLAND's *Triumph*; or,
other Power, will ever be able, by the ill
designed Consultations, open Force, specious
Promises, or our too much trusting to
those who have in every Age so often
both flatter'd and deceiv'd us, eclipse the
Glory of the *English* Nation, (always ob-
tain'd by the Courage and Success of our
brave Commanders) being sole Rulers of
the Main; and while we have the En-
joyment of our Liberties at Home, and a
Fleet ready for the most dangerous Enter-
prizes, in our just Defence, for the De-
predations the *Spaniards* have of late com-
mitted, we have no Cause to value their
Threats, or give Ear to their insulting
Menaces.

F I N I S.

